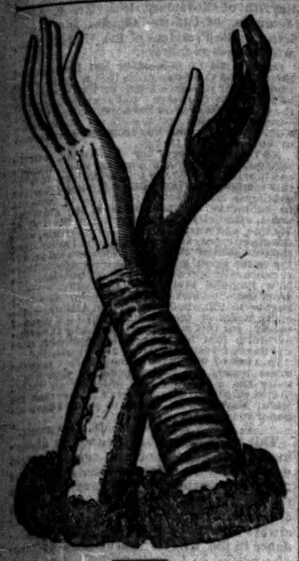
The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1882. PRICE FIVE CENTS.



THE
Bon Marché
State and Monroe-sts.,
Is determined to do the
BULK!
Of the Kid Glove trade in the City of Chicago during the present week. To accomplish this we shall inaugurate tomorrow
Tuesday, Dec. 26th,
THE
GREATEST COMBINATION SALE
OF
KID GLOVES!
Ever known or heard of.
BEAR IN MIND
That the goods offered below are NO jobs, but all FRESH, clean, and saleable goods, the majority having arrived in port but ten days ago per steamer Canada.
ALL GOODS OF FIRST-CLASS QUALITY. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
THE LOT INCLUDES:
150 dozen Six-Button Lengths Dressed Kid Mousquetaires in Terra Cotta, Black, and Fancy Colors.
50 dozen Six-Button Length Mousquetaires (Suedes) in Black, modes and dark assortment.
150 dozen Four-Button Dressed Kids of excellent quality in Black, White, Opera Dark, and Modes assortment.
100 dozen Five-Hook (Foster's patent) Dressed and Undressed Kids, elegant quality, in Black, dark and light shades. (These are not the cheap Hook Gloves found everywhere, but really fine goods, sold generally at $1.50 per pair.)
THE CHOICE
Of the entire assortment is offered at the uniform price of
87
CENTS PER PAIR.
Orders by mail receive prompt and faithful attention.
163 STATE-ST.,
CORNER MONROE.
SPECIAL NOTICE!
THE GLOVE SALE commences to-morrow, Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock a.m.
TO-DAY (Monday) we shall keep open UNTIL NOON at the urgent request of many of our patrons.

The Fair
OF
E. J. LEHMANN
Opens at 8 a.m.
Closes at 9 p.m.
Saturday, closes at 10 p.m.
Come Early or Late and avoid the rush.
State, Adams & Dearborn-sts.

15 PER CENT!
Discount for Net Cash
On all Car ments of WINTER WEIGHT ordered of Suiting and from Dec. 18 to Jan. 1, 1883, and 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT on all other Garments ordered during the same period. In addition to the business under we make a SPECIALTY of the following:
Marriage Toilet for Gentlemen,
Hunting and Riding Garments for Gentlemen,
Ladies' Select Outer Garments,
Ladies' Riding Habits,
Stylish Livery for all Classes of Servants.
EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,
168 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.,
CHICAGO. (Established 1854.) ILLINOIS.

Bag Printer Wanted.
Cylinder pressman, competent to set wood type. Apply with references Tuesday morning to
MORISON, ANDERSON & BUTCHART,
257 & 259 Franklin-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.
During This Week
We will offer
Special Bargains
IN
Every Department,
To insure the
Reduction of Stock
Prior to taking
Inventory,
Dec. 30th.

We Will Be Open
Until 2 p. m.
CHRISTMAS DAY
We have a very complete assortment, which will be sold at low prices.
S. A. MAXWELL & Co.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
134 & 136 Wabash-av.

OPEN ALL DAY TODAY.
TAYLOR,
Fruit and Candy,
7 CLARK STREET.

OPEN EVENINGS.
GILES, BRO. & CO.,
Diamonds, Watches, Etc.
Special Sale of Watches This Week.

OPEN
ALL
Xmas Day and Evening.
Gunther's Confectionery.

FOR THE DOUBLE PURPOSE
Of accommodating delinquent purchasers and disposing of some SPECIAL BARGAINS, the
FARWELL BOOK-STORE
WILL REMAIN
OPEN UNTIL NOON
TODAY.
F. H. REVELL,
148 & 150 Madison-st.
An elegant line of Calling Cards now open.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Barney & Berry's and American Club Skates.
SKATE GRINDING
A SPECIALTY.
Call or send for Price-List.
THE JOHN WILKINSON CO.,
77 State-st.
SIMEON W. KING
United States Commissioner,
Has been appointed Commissioner of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, will proceed at once with the investigation of W. H. H. WITHERSPOON'S claim vs. the Government, and will also take ELLIS' claim vs. the Government, and will collect the depositions of other claimants in Chicago or throughout the Northwest at half the price charged elsewhere.
Office 411 First National Bank Building, Chicago.
Warranted THE FINEST STOCK OF CUTLERY IN CHICAGO. All goods warranted as represented. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., 108 Madison-st.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.,
Will be open until noon this day, and will offer at
ONE-HALF
Price all goods they have left of the
VIENNA,
CHINESE & JAPANESE
NOVELTIES.
As they handle these goods only during the Holiday Season, they are determined to dispose of every article this week.
LARGEST STOCK OF
MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
In America, embracing nearly every article used by gentlemen.

Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s
Store
Will Be Open
Until Noon
TODAY.
With a stock which (in spite of the unprecedented demand of the past three weeks) is still very rich in the best
Standard Books,
In all varieties, from the most moderate-priced editions to the most sumptuous and costly.
Juvenile Books,
Christmas Cards,
Photograph Albums,
Pooket-Books,
Ink-Stands,
Lap Tablets,
And many other attractive articles for Presents.
Jansen, McClurg & Co.

PURE WATER.
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
Gale & Blocki's WAUKESHA Water. White Rock Spring. Siphons. Ice delivered free of charge to any part of the city. As a table water our carbonated White Rock has no superior. Put up in pint and quart bottles. GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, 111 Randolph-st., 44 and 46 Monroe-st. (Palmer House), and 120 North Clark-st.

"Parisian Suit Co."
A great many people wait until after the Holidays to purchase Cloaks, Dresses, Seal Goods, and Fur-Lined Garments, knowing very well that the prices are materially reduced after the first of January.
To all such we will say that we have decided to reduce our prices one week earlier than usual, and will offer everything in our immense stock, consisting of over
$200,000,
Two Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Cloaks and Dresses, including goods from the lowest to the highest grade, also Seal Sacques and Dolmans, at a discount of
25 PER CENT
From the prices asked up to Saturday, December 23.
This sale will commence Tuesday morning, Dec. 26, and will continue until our entire stock of winter goods is materially reduced.
To ladies who have purposely delayed or intend purchasing a Cloak or Dress of any kind we will simply say that this sale offers a rare opportunity to acquire an elegant suit or outside garment at a very nominal price, in many instances much less than the bare cost of material.
PARISIAN SUIT CO.,
State and Monroe-sts.,
Under Palmer House.
PROBY & TUTTLE, - Proprietors.

Leading Diamond Merchants.
Our Store will be open from 8 to 1 o'clock today.
S. HYMAN & CO.
State and Madison-sts.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of CHARLES P. KELLOGG & CO., is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Charles P. Kellogg, in consequence of long continued illhealth.
CHARLES P. KELLOGG, JOHN H. PRENTISS,
PALMER V. KELLOGG, GEORGE ECKART,
WILLIAM H. KELLOGG, GEORGE SHARP.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1882.
COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm CHARLES P. KELLOGG AND COMPANY, for the purpose of carrying on the Wholesale Clothing and Furnishing Goods business in Chicago, Ill. PALMER V. KELLOGG,
WILLIAM H. KELLOGG, JOHN H. PRENTISS,
GEORGE ECKART, GEORGE SHARP.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1882.
Fruits and CANDY, best in Chicago. Basket fruits, $1.00 to $5.00. Box candy, 5c to $2.00. Baskets of both, $2.00 to $50.00. Expressed to all points. Popular Gifts. TAYLOR'S, 7 Clark. 7 elephones, 538. Send for circular.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Logan's Answer to His Critics Regarding the Senatorial Election.

Revival of New York Custom-House Scandals under Arthur's Rule.

Prominent People Interested in the Proposed Yellowstone-Park Lease.

Unsuccessful Efforts of Chicago Democrats to Transplant an Organ from Kentucky.

Helm's Name Is Not on Rounds' Pay-Roll—A Legal Victory for Virginia Readjusters.

GEN. LOGAN.

HE ANSWERS HIS CRITICS AS TO HIS RESIDENCE AND ITS EFFECT ON THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—Gen. Logan was shown today the reference made to him in THE TRIBUNE as to his residence and its effect upon the Senatorial election, and, on being asked what he had to say about it, laughingly said: "It is very strange that some men seem to think there is no qualification necessary for a Senator save the spot where he resides. If this be true, then the election is merely for the residence, and not for the man. I have nothing to say about who ought to be elected, and nothing to say about where he shall reside. The Senators represent the State, and

NOT ANY PARTICULAR SPOT IN THE STATE.

I hope that when I was elected it was not the house I lived in, nor the spot of ground on which I lived, that was elected, but myself, to represent the people as best I could. I only wish to say, in reference to where I reside, that I am sorry that some persons are continually trying to fix my residence for me, and seem to think I have no right to live in the only place where I have a house to live in—to-wit: Chicago. I live in Chicago; have lived there for eleven years; have voted in the Third Ward and nowhere else for that length of time. I have no home anywhere else. All my property of any considerable value is there, and

I PROPOSE TO LIVE THERE

and nowhere else while I do live. I do not see, however, what this has to do with the Senatorial election, nor do I see why my name or my residence should be constantly paraded in this connection, as I have never said one word in favor of any candidate, or asked that my residence should be considered either to assist or defeat any one in his canvass, and I certainly hope that my residing in Chicago, where I live and propose to live, has not injured the city in its growth nor the citizens in their prosperity."

NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD SCANDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—The Washington *Sunday Chronicle*, commenting upon the rumored removal of John Q. Howard, President Hayes' biographer, from the position of Appraiser of New York, publishes the following:

It has been surprising to many persons that Mr. Howard has been permitted to hold his office as long as he has under Arthur. It was reported some months ago that the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith had communicated to the President that Howard was in the habit of telling terrible stories about the President's official conduct while Collector of the port of New York; that at the beginning of the campaign of 1880 Gen. Merritt, who was Gen. Arthur's successor as Collector of the port, discovered more than fifty instances where Collector Arthur had

VIOLATED THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

These derelictions, it was said, consisted of instances where personal friends and cronies of Mr. Arthur were permitted to pass goods through the custom-house free of duty; that Gen. Merritt had over fifty cases against ex-Collector Arthur in the hands of the law officers, and intended to proceed at once in court against him and his bondsmen, but that Gen. Merritt was shown how such exposure would be damaging to the party in the then approaching campaign, and he was thus prevailed on to delay action; that thereafter the Chicago Convention nominated Arthur for Vice-President, and thus the cases against him were smothered and have never been unearthed.

These are the injurious reports attributed to Howard. How much foundation there is for them, or for crediting Howard with them is not known.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

ITS PROPOSED LEASE TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A gentleman representing Rufus Hatch says the proposed lease of the Yellowstone Park is in Hatch's interest, that the lease would have been signed by the Secretary of the Interior if the Vest resolution of inquiry had been delayed three hours, that the incorporators include prominent men in different parts of the country, among them Rufus Hatch, John B. Lyon of Chicago, Ashbell Green of New York, Roscoe Conkling, and Richard Merrick. The objection to the lease comes largely from Gen. Sheridan, whose troopers in that region did more damage last summer than has ever been done before; that through negligence in their camp-fires they

BURNED OVER 20,000 ACRES OF TIMBER-LAND,

and the soldiers besides cut down trees and used them for battering-rams to break off pieces of the Geyser crystals. A proposition will soon be made to Congress to pass a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to execute the proposed lease and to make of the Yellowstone Park a reservation, similar to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, which shall be governed by Commissioners. It has not been ascertained that Vest has withdrawn his opposition. The Secretary of the Interior has sent to Congress an answer to the resolution setting forth the proposed lease.

JOURNALISTIC.

CHICAGO DEMOCRATS IN SEARCH OF AN ORGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—A Sunday paper publishes the following:

It is known to only a few that the Democrats of Chicago, after failing in their efforts to purchase the *Times*, made a proposition to Henry Watterson to mount his *Courier-Journal* on wheels and run it up to Chicago. Mr. Watterson consented to the arrangement. He was ambitious for a wider constituency. It was argued that he could go to Chicago, retain his Kentucky subscribers, and add to them the support of the new field. The Democratic backers of Mr. Watterson found just one obstacle in the way of carrying out the plan. In Louisville the *Courier-Journal* was inside the Associated Press. It could not carry this privilege to Chicago, however. Then application was made for admission to the association in Chicago. To this application was added the modest sum of $100,000 as payment for the privilege of admission. Both was refused, and the transplanting project fell through.

HELM.

HIS NAME IS NOT ON MR. ROUNDS' PAY-ROLL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—Public-Printer Rounds was asked tonight what foundation there was for the statement that appeared in the New York *Times* to the effect that Helm had been and was now upon the pay-rolls of the Government Printing-Office, notwithstanding his removal as foreman of the *Record*. "None whatever," he replied, and added: "I should consider myself an egregious ass if I had attempted to retain in Government employment a man who had been dismissed by the same power that could at once dismiss me, to say nothing of my absolute submission to

THE WILL OF THE PRESIDENT.

I have seen the report you speak of, but have heretofore considered it to be too absurd to warrant a denial. Helm was dismissed on the evening of Nov. 31, at which time his pay ceased. His name necessarily was borne upon the pay-rolls till the 3d of December, that being the next earliest day upon which he could receive the amount of salary due him. The 3d, 7th, and 11th are the regular pay-days at the office. I desire to state that I have not seen Mr. Helm at the Government Printing-Office more than twice since he was dismissed."

VIRGINIA SCHOOLS.

A VICTORY FOR THE READJUSTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—The Readjusters have obtained an important victory in the courts of Virginia in the case of Royall and Gannt against the Board of Education, which involves one of the important issues of the late campaign. The suit was directly a warfare against the school system, and was in harmony with the views of Gov. Berkely, of Colonial Virginia, who hoped that "for these next 300 years to come there would be no press or free schools in the Colonies." The decision gives $400,000 to the free schools of the State and $100,000 to build a colored normal school to educate colored teachers to educate the colored children of the State. The court which rendered this decision was a Funder court.

IMMIGRATION.

STATISTICS OF ARRIVALS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that in the month of November there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia, and San Francisco 47,021 passengers, of whom 40,625 were immigrants, 3,699 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 2,697 aliens not intending to remain in the United States. Of this total number of immigrants there arrived from England and Wales, 5,280; Ireland, 2,177; Scotland, 745; Austria, 958; Belgium, 194; Bohemia, 404; Denmark, 475; France, 318; Germany, 15,803; Hungary, 2,163; Italy, 1,800; Netherlands, 125; Norway, 775; Russia, 308; Poland, 115; Sweden, 1,887; Switzerland, 890; Dominion of Canada, 5,892, and from all other countries, 167. The number of arrivals in November, 1881, was 51,586.

THE TOTAL NUMBER

of immigrants arrived in the foregoing customs districts and from the principal foreign countries in the five months ended Nov. 30, 1882, as compared with the same periods of the previous year, was as follows:

Countries.	*1882.*	*1881.*
England and Wales	78,173	39,805
Ireland	18,880	25,009
Scotland	5,423	7,741
Austria	4,093	7,918
Germany	84,307	100,479
Italy	6,093	7,564
Norway	9,185	11,285
Sweden	15,782	20,468
Dominion of Canada	30,543	20,493
All other countries	35,259	31,471
Total	244,611	291,320

NOTES.

AN UNPOPULAR NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—The nomination of John F. Olmstead as District Commissioner proves to be very unpopular, although there is no organized opposition to him. His associations with the old District ring are being reviewed, and it is asserted by his opponents that if confirmed he could not fail to be under ring influences. Should he become Commissioner, ex-Senator West, of Louisiana, and himself would constitute the majority of the board.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET COMPANY,

which was allowed by Congress to build upon a Government reservation upon condition, among other things, that it should pay $25,000 for the support of the poor of the District, is now trying to avoid payment in full by inducing the commission to compromise the case. The company has neglected to pay this sum for a number of years. Thus far the company has been unable to secure a majority vote of the District Commissioners authorizing a compromise. For this reason it has long favored such a change in the Commissioners as would enable it to secure its ends.

GEN. O. M. POE,

the engineer officer on Gen. Sherman's staff, is spoken of as President of the Light-House Board. He is one of the most competent and efficient officers of his corps, and it will be fortunate for the public service if he is selected for the position.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Congressman Carlisle, of Kentucky, after making a careful canvass of both Houses, has concluded that there will certainly be no repeal and probably no reduction of the tobacco tax. He thinks the tobacco interest would be wise to act upon this expectation. There is no possibility, he thinks, that the Senate will agree to a greater extent than that to 13 cents, already fixed in the little tax bill, and he believes the chance that the little tax bill will pass, with the Tariff bill annexed, as is proposed, is very slight.

DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—The department estimates for the appropriation bills in course of preparation by the House of Representatives are in amount as follows: For pensions, $101,575,000; fortifications, $1,000,000; navy, $23,481,078; legislative, executive, and judicial expenses, $21,840,170; sundry civil expenditures, $34,181,376; District of Columbia, $773,149. The Pensions, Fortifications, and Navy bills are ready for report to the House immediately after New-Year's Day. There remain for preparation the General Deficiency bill and a possible River and Harbor bill.

A STAR-ROUTE DECISION.

Sixth-Auditor Ela rendered a decision in the star-route contract case of Chase Andrews, a sub-contractor under A. E. Boone, on Route 30,107, in Louisiana. Boone was declared a failing contractor on other routes, and the Auditor refuses Andrews payment on the ground that, under the law, no payment shall be made for service on any routes under contract with such person until all penalties for failures are fully satisfied.

A MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The State Department has been officially notified that the Mexican Government has decided to appoint Commissioners to meet Commissioners of the United States for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty between the two countries. As one of such Commissioners, the President of Mexico has selected Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States. The Commissioners are expected to meet in Washington early in January.

A BROKEN TRESTLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 24.—Near Rock Mast yesterday a freight-train of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad, with a cab, met with a serious accident, which resulted in the death of John D. Bishop, flagman, and the fracture of the leg of Conductor W. F. Ayres. The train was passing over a trestle, when the structure gave way, precipitating the cab and seven cars to the ground. Ayres, besides having a leg broken, was painfully injured. Bishop fell under one of the cars and was crushed to death. Three passengers were hurt, but none of them seriously.

SETTLEMENT OF A WILL SUIT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 24.—It is announced that the suit to break the will of Joseph J. Cooke, who died worth nearly a million, has been settled. It is stated also that his brother, Albert R. Cooke, now intervenes in behalf of the invalid daughter of Joseph, who receives under the proposed settlement only an annuity of $1,200. The Supreme Court appointed a guardian ad litem pending further proceedings.

FATAL ENCOUNTER.

Great Excitement at Uniontown, Pa., Over the Murder of a Prominent Citizen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Dec. 24.—A tragedy of the most distressing character was enacted here this morning. As the people were gathering for service in the different churches they were by the report that Capt. A. C. Nutt, cashier of the State Treasury, had been shot and killed in a room in the Jennings Hotel by N. L. Dukes, a member of the Fayette County bar and member-elect of the State Legislature. The most intense excitement prevailed, and in a few minutes the rooms and halls of the hotel were thronged by a crowd eager to learn particulars of the fatal affray. The Coroner impaneled a jury at once, and the story as told by the witnesses was substantially as follows: This morning Capt. Nutt called on his nephew, Clark Breckenridge, Cashier of the People's Bank of Fayette County, stating that he wished to transact some business at the bank, and for the sake of convenience asking that it might be done this morning. After it had been attended to he told Breckenridge that he would make a confidant of him; that he had

RECEIVED TWO INFAMOUS LETTERS FROM DUKES,

and desired an interview with him, and proposed they go to the hotel, which is opposit the bank, and see if Dukes was in his room. They both crossed the street together, Breckenridge, when in the main entrance, asking the porter to show him to Mr. Dukes' room. They passed through the sitting-room, and were then joined by J. J. Feather, all three going up-stairs. Breckenridge knocked at Dukes' door, who responded with, "Come in." He opened the door and told Dukes that Capt. Nutt wished to see him. Dukes replied, "Show him in." At this moment Capt. Nutt, who had not waited for Breckenridge to return, but had come in by the private entrance and followed the party upstairs, passed into the room, closing the door after him, Breckenridge, Feather, and the porter remaining on the outside. The noise of a scuffle was heard immediately, Breckenridge and Feather rushed into the room and found the men

LOCKED IN A STRUGGLE.

They threw themselves between them, Feather forcing Dukes into one corner of the room, while Capt. Nutt and Breckenridge were near to the fireplace. While Feather still had hold of Dukes he cried out, "I'll shoot you." The report of a pistol followed, and Capt. Nutt fell unconscious, dying in about ten minutes. Breckenridge caught his uncle as he was falling, and they both went down together. Nutt had his hand upon his revolver with the grasp of death, but had not drawn it from his pocket. The ball entered the outside corner of the left eye, passing to the other side of the head through the brain. Dukes at once delivered himself into the custody of the sheriff.

His friends give the following account of the affair: Capt. Nutt came to his room this morning with Breckenridge. As soon as Nutt entered the room he commenced an assault on him with his cane, knocking him over the head.

A STRUGGLE IMMEDIATELY ENSUED,

Dukes crying "murder." He wrested the cane from Nutt, who withdrew a few steps and made an attempt to draw his revolver. Dukes drew his and fired immediately, with fatal effect.

From all the circumstances attending the affray it seems that both men were es-

The weapon used by Dukes was a 32-calibre Smith & Wesson. Capt. Nutt was armed with a 38-calibre self-cocking Colt. Both were men of high social and political prominence, and the affair has cast the deepest gloom over the entire community. Dukes is unmarried, and about 23 years old. He is a graduate of Princeton College, of the class of 1875. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and has since succeeded in building up a fine practice. He is reported as a young man of very promising abilities, and at the last election was a successful candidate for the Legislature.

CAPT. NUTT

was also a member of the bar, but never practiced. He served through the War, and for several years was Cashier of the National Bank of Fayette County. After the election of Gen. Bailey as State Treasurer he resigned his position in the bank and accepted the appointment of Cashier of the Treasury. He has always stood high in the community, and was regarded as one of our most public-spirited citizens. He was about 40 years old, and leaves a wife and several children.

The Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict: "That A. C. Nutt came to his death by a shot fired from a revolver in the hands of N. L. Dukes." Nothing was developed in the evidence before the Coroner's jury showing what causes led to the fatal meeting, but it is current on the street that Capt. Nutt was defending the honor of his family.

TOBACCO.

Nearly All Grades Showing a Marked Advance in the Cincinnati Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 24.—A very marked change has taken place during the last fortnight in the tobacco market, nearly all grades showing a large advance, with a demand that seems willing to take anything and everything showing body and character at what a short time ago would have appeared extravagant figures. This is the more singular from the fact that manufacturers have been asserting that the agitation of the tax question would ruin their business, and, now, when the subject has reached a vital issue, the demand for the raw leaf is greater than before the question of reduction was mooted. This can be partially accounted for from the fact that stocks in manufacturers' hands have been greatly reduced under the supposition that the large crop in sight would be marketed early, and, as this has not been the case, they have been forced to replenish from the old supply, thus forcing an advanced market. The house-burned or tainted condition of that portion of the new burley crop received in this city and Louisville, together with the confirmed reports from the country concerning the large percentage of damage, is assigned as another reason for the active demand for old tobacco at a time when trade is stagnant, and, as stocks in the hands of manufacturers are known to be small, they prefer certainty to the doubtful condition of the future.

CHARLES F. KRING.

Disease Is Hastening the Noted Criminal Toward the Grave.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—Charles F. Kring, who murdered Dora Braemser in 1874, who has had six trials, who was thrice sentenced to be executed, and whose case is now pending on a constitutional question before the United States Supreme Court, had a hemorrhage today which in all likelihood will result in his early death. Kring has become a famous character in St. Louis. Only the other day he wrote a book entitled "Love and Law," in which he besmeared the characters of all those who aided in his prosecution and lauded all who had a word to say in his defense. Dora Braemser was the wife of his partner in the drug business. Just before death she stated that Kring had shot her because she refused to commit bigamy—marry him. In his book he alleges that she made a scapegoat of him by first alienating his affection from his own wife, and then getting him to give all of his property to her husband. He says the latter plotted with her, and was cognizant of the fact that his wife was untrue to her marriage vows. During his eight years of confinement in the City Jail Kring has wasted away to a mere skeleton, and the hemorrhage of today is the culmination of a long siege of weakness and debility.

NEW YORK.

Interesting Personalities Relative to President Arthur by a Personal Friend.

A Strong Defense of the President's Course Since His Inauguration.

Oscar Wilde Said to Have Been Swindled by a Bunko-Steerer.

Mild Denial of the Whole Story by the Gentle-Voiced Esthete.

Arrival of the Jersey Lily, Closely Followed by Her Own Little Freddie.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—An intimate personal friend of President Arthur indulges in some interesting personalities relative to the Chief Executive in a lengthy interview in the *Herald*. The conversation turning upon the President, and it having been suggested that during the last campaign the President came to New York and was closeted with such men as Smyth, Platt, Barney Biglin, French, and other manipulators of politics; that he and Mr. Conkling were setting up politics together, and so on, the following reply was made:

"Yes, that was very persistently printed, and it was a lie from beginning to end, told with great reiteration, circulated by a set of men and journals who care less for the success of the Republican party than for their darling object, which is to

BREAK DOWN THE PRESIDENT,

whom they hate with great bitterness. I remember that they went so far as to stigmatize Judge Folger as the Arthur-Conkling-Gould candidate, and nothing was too mean or too false for them to publish. I can give you some truth on these matters which friends of the President think ought to be known. As to Mr. Conkling, I can tell you that Mr. Arthur has not seen him since during the last session of Congress Mr. Conkling came before him as an attorney to argue the cause of certain steamship-men against a bill which has been passed by Congress. It has been pretended by Mr. Arthur's opponents and malicious detractors that he is and has been under the influence of Mr. Conkling, but nothing could be less true. Mr. Arthur has an ancient friendship with Mr. Conkling, but that has only made him regret that he was

FORCED TO RESIST AND OPPOSE MR. CONKLING'S WISHES.

It is no secret that Mr. Conkling and those who still adhere to his fortunes have tried vainly to induce the President to a policy of revenge and of sweeping removals from office in the interest of extreme Stalwartism. It is no secret that Mr. Conkling and those who still adhere to his fortunes, have expressed themselves very roughly toward the President because he has absolutely and wisely refused to accept their counsels in this matter. They are dissatisfied with him, and they sneer at him as a faint heart, and all that. I have no doubt that the President desired Judge Folger's election; but it is no secret that Mr. Conkling did not, and that he was well pleased with the defeat of the party in New York. As to

THE OTHER PERSONS NAMED,

careful inquiry enables me to say confidently that the President held no 'conferences' in New York or elsewhere with them or any of them about State politics, or about anything else, either before the convention or afterward, and that the reports to the contrary were maliciously set on foot and printed by people and papers in the interest of Gov. Cornell before the convention to affect the election of delegates, and after to affect the election itself. The people and papers asserted that the President spent a whole week in New York at a critical time in the canvass engaged in seeing the Smyth-Platt-Biglin kind of politicians and manipulating and planning the state and city canvass. Now

THE TRUTH IS THIS,

and it is known to all the President's friends: He left his New York house in disorder when he became President last year, leaving a friend to occupy it. This year he found it necessary to rent it, and in doing that he had to gather up his own private papers, books, and other matters such as accumulate in a house wherein a man has lived for twenty years. He put off doing this as long as he could. At last, when he could put it off no longer, because his tenant wanted possession, he went to this work. He shut himself up in his house for a week, during which no politicians saw him, and none but a very few intimate friends. While malicious newspapers were accusing him of holding daily and nightly 'conferences' with Messrs. Conkling, Smyth, Platt, Barney Biglin, and others of that sort, in fact he was engrossed in the sorrowful task of looking over

HIS DEAD WIFE'S PAPERS,

which he never had opportunity or heart to do since her death, putting away her and his own keepsakes and effects, looking over and destroying what were not to be preserved, and packing his books and the many other articles which a man gathers about him in the course of years and does not like to part from."

"But there was the proxy forgery business, the convention, and the general and open manipulation of county conventions, and 'arranging' matters in different parts of the State. What do you say about that?"

"What I say, and say without fear of contradiction, is, that the President had absolutely no share in these acts and intrigues, no knowledge of them; did not counsel or confer with those who did them, and

TOOK NO PART IN THOSE POLITICAL MANIPULATIONS

which, when they were discovered, caused just resentment and indignation. If any of these men used the President's name as authority for their manipulations of politics, he did so without warrant or truth; and it is a notorious fact that none of them have received political favors from him, such as a President who was given to political manipulation would confer on his favorits and agents."

"He nominated Mr. Conkling to be a Supreme Judge, however?"

"Yes, he did. He felt sorry for Mr. Conkling. He admires him more than I do, and he offered him a sheltered spot, where he could honorably withdraw himself from politics until the times change. Mr. Conkling rejected what was a kind offer, and what seemed to some of the President's non-political friends customary ungraciousness, and preferred to take service under Jay Gould. That was his own business. He is of age, and ought to know what he likes best. I thought it at the time a generous but unwise act of Mr. Arthur."

BUNKO.

OSCAR WILDE REPORTED TO HAVE LOST $1,100.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—A rumor which caused considerable consternation and excitement was abroad in the city tonight to the effect that Oscar Wilde had been swindled by a "bunko-steerer" out of $1,100. The report stated that Mr. Wilde had given the confidence-man a check on the Madison Square Bank for the amount, and had afterward given notice to the bank not to pay the check. The report had the color of probability lent to it by the fact that Joseph Sellick, alias

PAPER-COLLAR JOE,

alias "Hungry Joe," etc., had been figuring on the police returns at the Central Office within two days. A searching investigation revealed Mr. Wilde at midnight in Delmonico's café, seated at a table smoking, in company with two friends. Mr. Wilde was seemingly cool and imperturbable. He lit a fresh cigaret as the reporter spoke to him, and blew a bold cloud of smoke into the air, which enveloped a young man with an immaculate white tie just in front of him.

"Mr. Wilde, is it true that you have lost $1,100 in a bunko-game?" asked the reporter.

"I HAVE HEARD THE REPORT,"

replied the poet. "I received a note while at dinner today asking me about it, and I sent the person a reply."

"Then I understand you to deny the story."

"It does not concern me enough to either deny it or affirm it," said Mr. Wilde, in a soft, low voice. "Not," he added with a smile, after a moment's thought, "but that I should very much object indeed to losing $1,100, but I should not object to having it known if I had done so."

The guileless smile of Mr. Wilde indicated that "Paper-Collar Joe" would have met a foeman worthy of his steel.

LANGTRY AND FREDDIE.

HER ARRIVAL AT THE METROPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Langtry arrived this morning at the Albemarle Hotel from Philadelphia. Mr. Frederick Gebhardt also returned to town. He dined this evening at Delmonico's, and to judge by his appearance, his recent travels did not appear to affect either his appetite or his looks. In fact, he seemed to be in unusually good humor, and, notwithstanding that he was the subject of general attraction in the dining-room, he bore the concentrated gaze of the diners with the utmost indifference. It is said that at the clubs he has visited since his return Mr. Gebhardt has experienced some severe "chaffing," all of which he has taken with apparent indifference. With reference to Mrs. Langtry, save among his most intimate friends, he has maintained

A FRIGID SILENCE.

Mrs. Langtry appears this week in Brooklyn. She declined to see the representatives of the press today. During her engagement in Brooklyn Mrs. Langtry will stop at Hubel's Hotel, which is in the same building as the theatre. Seven rooms on the first floor of the hotel at the south end have been engaged for the lady. New furniture has been put in the rooms at an expense of $3,000. The green-room of the theatre has also been refurnished. Fred. Gebhardt visited the hotel today for the purpose of ascertaining if everything was ready to receive the Jersey Lily. After being assured that every detail for Mrs. Langtry's comfort had been attended to, Freddie jumped into a hack and was driven to the Mansion House, where he took a room. The people at Hubel's do not know if Gebhardt will join Mrs. Langtry at that establishment and become a guest of the house.

ITEMS.

MODJESKA'S LIBERALITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Madame Modjeska entertained forty children at dinner at the Clarendon Hotel today, and afterwards treated them to a Christmas-tree which bore a present for each one. Modjeska and a number of friends acted as waiters to the little ones at dinner.

JEFFERSON, THE BROOKLYN MURDERER.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Alexander Jefferson, the Brooklyn negro murderer, recovered consciousness this afternoon. He expressed surprised that Anna Jackson was still living, and said he did not intend to kill Mrs. Jackson or Hicks, but, as they were there, he could not help it. Physicians say Jefferson will probably die. The victims were buried from the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Hicks' corpse was escorted by William Lloyd Garrison Post G. A. R.

A FALSE RUMOR.

A dispatch from Newburg, published this morning, to the effect that Mr. Lawson Valentine has failed, is pronounced without foundation by Mr. George F. Swayne, treasurer of Valentine & Co.

HOME MISSIONS.

A union service was held tonight in Brooklyn and a collection taken for the benefit of the missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

FATALLY STABBED.

Mathew Ryan probably fatally stabbed Patrick McNulty during a fight in Williamsburg.

A HARD-WORKED JOURNALIST.

T. B. Connery, of the New York *Herald*, has been granted an extended leave of absence, from six to twelve months, on account of failing health.

"SACRED CONCERTS."

The concert saloons who gave "sacred concerts" tonight were arrested under the penal code. A few saloonkeepers were also arrested.

ARREST OF A WRESTLER.

Matt Grace, the wrestler, was arrested tonight by detectives. The charge is not made public.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Two Fatal Encounters in Georgia of a Peculiary Barbarous Nature—The Daily Record of Breaches of the Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—The plantation of Charles R. Zachrey, in Morgan County, was the scene of a most brutal murder yesterday, Mat Robinson being killed by Floyd Thomas. Both of the parties were colored. Robinson was unarmed, while Thomas handled a large pocket-knife with dexterity, cutting his victim repeatedly and stabbing him several times through the heart before retiring from the scene. Thomas has taken to the woods, and so far has not been heard from.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 24.—At a ball in Petersburg, a suburb of Scranton, last night, a wrangle occurred about 12 o'clock between Louis Meyers, Councilman of the Tenth Ward, and Fred Coons, who lives in the same vicinity. They have been enemies on account of litigation. They clinched, and William Coons, brother of Fred, took a hand in the affair, stabbing Meyers several times in the arm and side. Meyers lost a great deal of blood, and was carried to his home in a low condition. The Coon brothers were arrested and committed to prison.

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 24.—Bent Elam, a wealthy farmer, but a lawless man, who has been in a hundred broils the past few years, and whose fines in that time would buy a good plantation, got into an altercation yesterday with Henry Daniels about the payment for some drinks, and stabbed him to death. Elam escaped.

S. H. Sanders, claiming to be from Evening Shade, Ark., was arrested in Dallas yesterday on suspicion of belonging to a gang of train-robbers and highwaymen. Eight pistols, two pairs of brass-knuckles, and a huge bowie-knife were taken from his pockets.

HONEY GROVE, Tex., Dec. 24.—At Ladonia, Tex., this morning, William Vaughan mortally wounded two brothers named Boone, great-grandsons of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky fame. The difficulty grew out of some little dispute about potatoes. One hundred men are in pursuit of the murderer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—George De Master and Jerry B. McCarty, convicts employed in the shoe-shop in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, quarreled yesterday afternoon about the possession of a table, and before the guards could prevent it the latter stabbed the former several times with a shoeknife and struck him with a hatchet, inflicting mortal wounds. Both are desperate criminals, one being confined for ninety-nine years for murder, and the other twenty-three years for highway robbery.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 24.—It is stated that the Trustees of Trinity College have invited the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Porter, President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., to become the successor of President Pynchon, resigned. President Pynchon remains at the college, retaining the Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

OBITUARY.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 23.—John Thompson Robertson, the oldest editor in Virginia, is dead. He was a man of great learning, and had committed to memory the whole of the Book of Psalms and the New Testament.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 24.—J. H. Ijams, President of the Tennessee Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, died of congestion of the brain.

A CONDUCTOR KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Through the fault of a telegraph operator two freight trains on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio came in collision near Kennedy Saturday night. Both engines and nine cars were smashed. T. D. York, conductor, was killed. Loss $15,000 to $20,000.

THE RAILROADS.

A New Iowa Road from Omaha to Chicago via the Alton.

The Burlington Fined Five Dollars for Running Sunday Trains in Iowa.

Completion of the Essex Centre Cut-Off of the Canada Southern.

Prospect that Milwaukee Is to Have Another Line Connecting with Chicago.

Iowa Railroads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 24.—The new Wabash line recently opened from this city is picking up business rapidly, beyond the expectation of the managers. The road-bed is being put in order for fast time. Already one hour has been cut off between here and St. Louis, and the spring schedule will give the time as twelve hours, or two hours less than to Chicago—the same distance. A mail route will soon be ordered put on, which will be a great convenience to Central Iowa and the north, as mail and express from St. Paul to St. Louis can go through in twenty-two hours. If sleepy St. Louis appreciated the facilities offered her in the extension of the Wabash to the northwestern corner of Iowa, and the Minneapolis & St. Louis to this city, she might add millions to her business; but she does not, and probably never will; and the traffic by the Wabash will be carried on east and to Chicago.

The three I road (Indiana, Illinois & Iowa), controlled by the Central Iowa, is to be extended to Council Bluffs under the name of Toledo, Oskaloosa & Western. The new company is organized, and the following are the officers: President, ex-Gov. Samuel Merrill; Vice-President, Charles Morse, Grinnell; Treasurer, C. R. Morse; Secretary, S. C. Cook; General Manager, Col. W. M. Lamphere; Chief Engineer, Col. S. M. Preston. The project has good financial backing, and as soon as work can be done in the spring construction will begin. While Gov. Merrill, who is President of the Citizens' National Bank of this city, is too sagacious to imperil his bank with speculations of any sort, his good judgment and financial position is such that he can command the support of Eastern capital to a large amount, and while personally he may, and probably has, no pecuniary interest in the road, his name and influence is valuable. He returned to the city yesterday, and says the plan now is to run from Oskaloosa direct to Council Bluffs, possibly via Indianola and Winterset, about midway between the Rock Island and Burlington & Quincy Roads. From Oskaloosa eastward to the Mississippi at Keithsburg the road is now practically built, and from that point to Lacon, Ill., thence northeast to North Judson, Ind. At Lacon a junction is formed with the Alton, which gives the Central Iowa a Chicago connection. The Governor is quite reticent as to details, which are not yet decided so as to be made public. It is understood the Eastern link of the chain will be the Pan-Handle and Chicago & Atlantic to North Hudson. From the fact that the route is that which several years ago was worked up by the Pennsylvania Company from Plymouth to Council Bluffs, it is supposed that company is now backing this new project, but Gen. Drake, President of the Air-Line Construction Company, which will build the road, says he has purchased, bona fide, all the franchises of the Pennsylvania Company, and that the new project is entirely independent, and is backed by a New York syndicate.

Railroad companies are much annoyed by garnishment proceedings to recover the salary of employés who jump board bills and clothing accounts, and on most roads this is made good cause for dismissal from service. It would seem that with their experience in such suits they ought to be able to make proper answer thereto. But the Chicago & Northwestern got caught very simply. It was garnisheed for the wages, $54, due one Kernes, and the officers made answer that they were informed and believed that Kernes was a married man and lived with his family, and that all they owed him was exempt from garnishment under the statutes. The case came up to the Supreme Court and was decided last week. The court says it doesn't make any difference what the company was informed or believed as to whether or not Kernes was a married man and lived with his family. The material point is, was he the head of a family and a resident of the State, for although he may be the head of a family, if he is not a resident of the State his wages would not be exempt at all. The omission to set up these facts are fatal to the answer, for the statute says the debtor must be the head of a family and a resident of the State.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has been taken to task for Sabbath-breaking. One Tingley, in Lucas County, owned a cow. One Sunday she got on the track and a passing train demolished her. Tingley waxed hot and set about to mulct the company in greatest possible amount for the killing. He caught on to Sec. 4,072 of the code, which provides that any person found performing any labor on the Sabbath-day, the work of charity and necessity excepted, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding $5. In the court below the judgment was for Tingley. The case came up to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was reversed. The Supreme Court says the question is whether the operation of a railroad train on the Sabbath in violation of the statute renders the company liable for all damages occuring, accidentally, without fault or negligence on its part, other than the operating of the train? While it is true that the cow would not have been killed if the train had not been running on Sunday, it is also true that she would not have been killed if she had not got on the track, so the proximate cause of the injury was not the operation of the train but the result of an accident, for which the company was not responsible, and no other liability attaches to the company than is imposed by the statute—$5 fine. This is the first decision of this court for violation of the Sunday laws by a railroad company.

The people of Eldora are elated. The Slippery Elm Road has been completed to their doors, and cars are running. Although it runs under the statutory title of Chicago, Iowa & Dakota Railroad, it is but five miles long as yet, starting one mile east of Gifford, on the Chicago & Northwestern. The objective point, however, is Dakota, and in process of time will probably get there.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has completed the extension of the Turkey River & Volga Valley Branch to West Union, in Fayette, where it connects with its Burlington & Cedar Rapids Division.

A company has been organized and purchased the old road-bed of the Clinton & Cedar Rapids Railway. It is proposed to build the road to a junction with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern at Elmira or Oasis, in Johnson County.

The Des Moines & Northwestern (narrow gage branch of the Wabash) is now completed to Fonda, in Pocahontas County, and regular trains put on from this city. The little road is well equipped, and is doing a much larger business than was expected.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, not to be outdone by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern in its big summer-resort hotel at Spirit Lake, has decided to erect a similar caravansary at the shore of Lake Okoboji, which is a continuation of Spirit Lake. The company are now laying out a town, locating streets, and pleasure grounds, parks, etc., under the scenographic skill of I. N. Barrett, of New York, who planned the new City of Pullman, near Chicago. The company formed has ample capital, and have purchased 6,000 acres of land, which will be arranged so as to make one of the most desirable summer resorts in the United States. The hotel, to cost $75,000, will be ready for the coming season.

It now looks as though Rock Rapids, in the extreme northwest part of the State, would get the Spirit Lake & Western Road, as engineers are now surveying from Milford in that direction. Orders have been issued to build when located.

Possibility of the Resuscitation of the Long-Dormant Milwaukee & Beloit Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 24.—There is a prospect that Milwaukee is to have still another line connecting with the West, and also with Chicago. Early in the fifties, among the earliest railroad projects was the Milwaukee & Beloit Railroad, in which many prominent men of Milwaukee were interested. The road ran out on Mineral street and through Greenfield, Franklin, Muskego, Big Bend, Mukwonago, East Troy, and soon to Elkhorn, through which towns it was graded and bridged. The ties were on the ground ready for the iron, at a cost of over $600,000. The iron was bought, and part of it was at the wharf. Arrangements had been made to procure the money to pay for the iron and equipment from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, but the crash of 1857 crushed out the whole enterprise. The iron was never delivered, and the bridges and ties rotted on the ground. No effort was made to iron and equip this road-bed until 1875, when a company was formed in this city with a view of using the grade as far as Troy, and then going directly to Janesville, and thus make a local road that would run through the very garden of Wisconsin. Arrangements were made to purchase the franchises of the owners, and most of the towns had agreed to assist with funds. No Milwaukee men could be induced to invest in this enterprise, and some non-residents were admitted into the company, and the purchase of the property from the old owners was completed; but since that time the new owners of this property have remained as "dogs in the manger." As a feeder to their road a company was formed and a line partially graded from a point on this road in Franklin down the Fox River to the Illinois State line. More than $100,000 was spent on this enterprise. From the point where this road goes into Illinois is a triangle with one corner in Chicago, in which there are no railroads, and the towns along the route are anxious for a line. It is understood that negotiations are making with the Rock Island and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with a view of having one of them take hold of this road, and thus swing around into Milwaukee with a line which would be only twelve miles longer than the present road. Whichever of these two roads has the genius to take hold of this work will have an opportunity to make reprisals for the loss of business which has been captured by the Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Companies.

Timber for Railroad Use.

The moisture of the soils in the South, says the *National Car-Builder*, is very destructive to woods employed as the bed for railway track, and managers have been troubled to know what is the most economical method for obviating loss resulting from this cause. Creosoting has been resorted to. Several works with large capital have been established in St. Louis for the treatment of wood by the creosote process, and in Texas the treatment has been applied along the lines as construction was pushed forward. This method, however, is considered rather too expensive. Some railway men have concluded that the ailantus and catalpa will prove to be the cheapest and most desirable wood for tie and bridge timbers. One company, whose road extends chiefly over prairie lands, is having a large plantation seeded for these trees in equal proportions. Both the catalpa and ailantus are readily propagated from the seed, and bear seed pods abundantly. Another company, whose road enters Texas, is arranging to plant several huudred acres of these trees in that State. Even the Iron Mountain Company, that probably owns more heavily timbered land than any other in the country, has contracted for the cultivation of a catalpa farm near one of its stations in Missouri. On this road are catalpa ties that were laid nearly fifteen years ago, and are apparently as sound as ever. It is authenticated that in Southern Ohio, where one species of catalpa is indigenous, there are posts and timbers of this wood that have been in the ground a full century and yet show no signs of decay. Although the ailantus is an importation from China, still it and the catalpa seem to find in soils of Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas just what they require to thrive upon.

A Strike Averted by the Arrival of the Pay-Car.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 24.—A strike by 300 employés of the Bee-Line Road at the Brightwood shops, this city, was only averted by the appearance yesterday of the pay-car and the immediate liquidation of the November rolls. It seems that the men on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Division were not paid for October until after Thanksgiving-Day, much to their dissatisfaction, and this month the pay-car ran right through from Cleveland to St. Louis, and began paying eastward. This created a bad feeling at Brightwood, which was intensified by a report that the Paymaster had returned to Cleveland via Cincinnati, thus cutting out the Indianapolis Division. A telegram to General-Manager Thomas demanding their money was unanswered, and Friday night 300 of the workmen announced their intention of striking. When they went to the shops yesterday morning, however, the paycar and money were there and the strike did not occur.

An Indiana Narrow-Gage Road to Be Transferred to the Pennsylvania Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 24.—The annual report of the Bedford, Springville, Owensboro, & Brownstown (narrow-gage) Railroad shows the earnings for the past year to have been $50,100; operating expenses, 53 per cent. The important business transacted at the meeting was authorizing the Directors to transfer the property to purchasers representing the Pennsylvania Company, which wants the line as a feeder to the Indianapolis & Vincennes, and the transaction is expected to be closed this week. The road connects the Indianapolis & Vincennes and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and, owing to more favorable terms obtained from the latter, delivered three-fourths of its traffic to the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago. The valuable stone quarries along its line make it a very desirable acquisition.

New Machine Shops at Ledyard, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Dec. 22.—Work on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad Company's machine shops at the new village of Ledyard, on the lower Fox River, is being pushed as fast as practicable. The company has expended during the present year about $100,000 on these buildings, and the work is far from being completed. It is thought an outlay of $80,000 or $90,000 will complete the works.

Miscellaneous Items.

The track of the Essex Centre cut-off of the Canada Southern is now connected with the slip opposit Detroit, and Saturday afternoon the first train was run over the road, bearing Chief-Engineer Cunningham and making the run from Essex Centre to Windsor in twenty-five minutes.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company has prepared a Christmas dinner for its patrons leaving by its Omaha express trains today such as few will be able to get at their homes. It will be a regular game dinner, the menu being almost entirely composed of game of all kinds and prepared in all styles.

Gen. F. M. Drake, General Manager, and T. P. Shouts, General Superintendent and Traffic Agent of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa, had a conference Friday afternoon with Mr. J. C. Gault, General Manager of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. The officers of the road with the three I's contemplate extending their road east from Dwight, Ill., to a point on the Chicago & Grand Trunk, so as to obtain an Eastern outlet. The line crosses the Chicago Division of the Wabash at Ritchie, and the consultation related to the exchange of business.

The Pennsylvania Road paid David Dudley Field in one year the sum of $150,000 as fees, and thought its bargain a good one. The Louisville & Nashville pays its official attorney department about $30,000 per annum, and gets its work done very cheaply at that. Jay Gould has employed ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, at an annual salary of $20,000, and thinks his services cheaply engaged at that. Skilled labor in all the departments of the railroad systems of the country, from the head office down to the foreman of the blacksmith-shops, are equally indispensable and equally self-estimating in their relative degrees and stations. Skill, perfection if possible, is what is wanted to be attained, and the employment of the possessor of that skill and approximate perfection is as certain as time lasts.

CRIME IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

MUSKOGEE, Ind. T., Dec. 24.—A company of Chicote's militia captured three of Spiechee's men at a negro cabin ten miles from Muskogee yesterday morning and disarmed them. One of the prisoners attempted to escape and was killed. The report is that Spiechee has crossed the Arkansas River with some 200 men, and that lawless acts are being committed by both parties. A small band of Creek militia captured some whisky at Eufala, and, contrary to orders, got drunk on it. Then they went to the house of Jim Bean, where a quarrel ensued, and Bean shot and killed one of the Indians. The whole nation is said to be overrun by small bands of Creek militia.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Gulf States, increasing cloudiness with local rains, slightly warmer east to south winds, falling barometer, followed in Western Texas by colder northerly winds and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather and light local rains, southerly to westerly winds, lower barometer, slight rise in temperature in eastern portion, slightly cooler weather in western portion.

For the Lake Region, increasing cloudiness, light rain or snow, slightly warmer west to southwest winds, followed by falling barometer in the Lower Lake region, variable winds, falling followed by rising barometer in the Upper Lake region.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, light rain or snow, followed by slightly colder partly cloudy weather, variable winds, falling followed by rising barometer in the southern portions.

The Savannah and Ohio Rivers will fall; the Lower Tennessee will rise.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is lowest east of Halifax and highest in the northwest. Northwesterly winds and generally fair weather prevail on the Atlantic coast, with slightly cooler weather and higher barometer. Fair weather continues in the Southern States and the Ohio Valley, with slightly warmer east to south winds. Partly cloudy weather and occasional light snow or rain reported from the Lake region and Northwest, with no decided change in temperature, and westerly winds in the Lake region. Heavy rains are reported on the West Gulf coast.

The following special temperatures were reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 44; Norfolk, 48; Savannah, 55; Atlanta, 49; Jacksonville, 56; New Orleans, 56; Pensacola, 57; Galveston, 60; San Antonio, 60; Tucson, 58; Los Angeles, 72; San Diego, 65.

Generally fair weather is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States Monday, followed Monday night or Tuesday by light rains.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	44	41	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	34	31	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	26	6	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Buffalo	38	35	S.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo	49	47	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Concho	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	[illegible]	18	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	36	35	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	48	34	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Cleveland	32	32	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Davenport	41	40	E	Fresh	*	L.snw.
Deadwood	23	13	N	Light	0	Clear.
Denison	61	43	N	Fresh	.02	Clear.
Denver	32	30	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	34	34	E	Fresh	.41	H.snw
Detroit	37	35	W	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	36	23	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dubuque	36	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	29	[illegible]	N	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Erie	36	[illegible]	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Champaign	41	35	S.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	[illegible]	..	......	......	....	......
Fort Buford	29	10	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Custer	20	19	E	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	20	4	N.W.	Light	....	Foggy.
Fort Smith	59	..	......	......	....	......
Galveston	[illegible]	60	S.E.	Brisk	.01	Lt rain
Grand Haven	33	34	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak	..	20	N	Fresh	*	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	41	36	S	Light	0	Fair.
Keokuk	40	37	S.E.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Las Animas	35	17	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	34	25	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	54	34	W	Light	.17	L.snw.
Louisville	45	44	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Little Rock	58	50	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Marquette	35	35	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Memphis	58	47	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	33	33	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	35	34	N.W.	Light	.01	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	21	11	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	49	41	E	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	25	18	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	29	28	N	Fresh	.04	L.snw.
Oswego	36	38	N.W.	Brisk	.01	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	36	35	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Port Eads	60	57	E	Fresh	0	Fair.
Port Huron	36	34	W	Light	0	Clear.
Rochester	35	35	W	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
San Antonio	60	56	N.E.	Fresh	.12	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	34	32	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	55	39	W	Light	.08	Lt rain
Shreveport	65	50	S	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	43	38	N.E.	Fresh	*	L.snw
St. Louis	44	42	S.E.	Fresh	*	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	25	27	......	Calm	0	Cl'dy.
St. Vincent	18	20	......	Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Stockton	48	20	N	Fresh	*	Cl'dy.
Toledo	37	32	W	Light	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	59	49	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton	28	..	......	......	....	......
Washakie	28	13	......	Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Chattanooga	46	..	......	......	....	......

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.125	23.9	80	W	8	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.182	29.2	64	W	8	0	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	30.174	36.2	66	S. W.	4	0	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.197	34.8	82	S. W.	5	0	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.214	35.0	79	S. W.	3	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 37.2.
Minimum temperature, 23.8.
Mean daily barometer, 30.171.
Mean daily thermometer, 31.7.

RED MEN.

A Band of Highwaymen Who Have Been the Terror of West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 24.—There has been considerable excitement at Clarksburg, W. Va., during the past ten days over the trial of the mail robbers before United States Judge Jackson. Ex-Secretary of the Navy Goff was engaged by the Government to aid in the prosecution. Over 200 witnesses were examined, and the result was that Albert Price was found guilty, and sentenced on Saturday to ten years in the Buffalo Penitentiary. He was a member of the Red Men, an organization similar to the Ku-Klux, who have been terrorizing things in Barbour County. Persistent endeavors have been made to break it up, but always unsuccessfully. Citizens opposed to it were afraid to testify for fear of the Red Men's revenge. When on midnight marauding expeditions the members wore red gowns and masks. They have boasted of robbing mails and horsewhipping citizens, and had plans for the assassination of the Prosecuting-Attorney and other prominent citizens. Owing to the vigorous action taken by the Government it is believed the order will now collapse. The robbing that Price and two others were indicted for took place last September in the woods. A carrier was stopped at the mouth of revolvers and his bag rifled. After Price was sentenced, Kettle, one of his companions, weakened and made a confession, giving the secrets of the Red Men away. The result is the Judge ordered the arrest of several for false-swearing. The Judge spoke very plainly to the Barbour County citizens who were present. Eleven of the jury were at first in favor of sending Price up for life. He has a wife and seven small children.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Conductor and an Engineer Killed in a Collision Near Carpenter, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 24.—Conductor Hank Dresser and Engineer George Silsbee, of the Wabash, whose families reside in Decatur, were killed in a front-end collision near Carpenter, on the St. Louis Division of the Wabash, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The train of which Dresser was conductor embraced an engine and freight-caboose. It collided with the lightning express train 42, the accident being caused by errors in transmitting train orders. Hyde and Bramble, in a mail car, were slightly injured. The bodies of Silsbee and Dresser were brought to this city today, and were met at the train by several hundred people. Silsbee leaves a wife and son, as does Dresser. The latter was a new man, but Silsbee had been in the employ of the road five years, and was one of the most careful and popular men on the road. He did not start to jump from his engine until he had reversed the same and turned on the air-brakes. In consequence of this action the passengers only felt a slight jar when the two engines came together. Both engines were thrown from the track, both badly shattered. The fireman and the other engineer jumped off just in time to escape destruction.

A PASTOR'S RESIGNATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 24.—The Rev. Roland Grant in a farewell sermon in a Baptist Church today, said he did not know the cause of being asked to resign, and that he could name the men who caused the trouble. He also said he had been gvien no opportunity to ask any questions.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Failure of Philadelphia Cotton-Goods Manufacturers—Suspension of Work by the Troy Foundries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 24.—The failure of James Smyth & Co., manufacturers of yarns and cotton goods, is for about $500,000, the assets consisting principally of stock, machinery, and the real estate belonging to the firm. The failure was precipitated yesterday when two notes drawn by the firm for $8,000 each went to protest, the amount being paid by the indorsers. The firm consists of James Smyth and William D'Olier. The former said: "We purchased the Frankford property last year and enlarged it, making extensive improvements and spending a large amount of money in alterations. We expected to be reimbursed by future profits, but last March the great shrinkage in ginghams and the lower grades of cotton goods deprived us of the expected profits, and the tightness of the money market prevented us from securing loans to take up maturing obligations. The production of cotton goods has been greater than the demand during the present year, but we have not manufactured more goods this year than in previous years. The fact is, the public taste is advancing, and even the poor people, who formerly bought a low class of goods, are now seeking higher grades. The present season has been very dull for all kinds of cotton goods. At this season of the year there is scarcely any demand for cotton goods. Dealers are not yet ready for the spring trade, and stock must necessarily lie idle. Our expenses have been very heavy, the wages alone amounting to $1,300 per day. We have done a business of $800,000 a year until the present. We have manufactured about 12,000,000 yards of cotton goods per annum, and until this year we had always sold ahead of our orders. As it is now, we have about three weeks' stock on hand. Our creditors are nearly all in Philadelphia, but it is not likely that any one will be very seriously involved. We employ over 900 hands, and our running capacity is 1,000 looms and 18,000 spindles.

SUSPENSION OF WORK BY STOVE FOUNDRIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Four stove foundries suspended operations tonight for an indefinit period. Two thousand men are idle in consequence. While two of the closed concerns claim that the large stock of stoves on hand necessitates the stoppage, the two others assert that the molders are to blame for the suspension, and stoutly maintain there were enough orders to be filled to furnish employment all winter. It is stated that the molders refused to accept a reduction of 15 per cent and a guarantee of work until spring. Last winter the Union molders struck against a similar reduction, and after five weeks of idleness they carried their point. To accept the decrease at present would, they claim, be a surrender to what they successfully fought against a year ago. The further declaration is made by the molders that when the manufacturers realize the determined resistance of employés they will resume at the old wages. The foundrymen deny this, and announce that by Jan. 1 every foundry in the city will close until either the workmen yield or the market brightens. The outlook is now gloomy enough.

TROUBLE AMONG INDIANA MINERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 24.—The labor troubles among the miners at Cannelburg, Daviess County, culminated yesterday in the arrest of six of the leaders for intimidating the workmen and keeping them from the mines. The strike at this place has lasted so long that it has brought distress and destitution upon a large number of families. Many of the miners would resume work, but the owners of the mines positively refuse to reinstate the leaders of the strike, and over 100 refuse to work on that account. It is dangerous for them to do so.

BUSINESS FAILURE AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 24.—S. M. Reiser, of this city, has made an assignment to F. W. Tracy. The liabilities are estimated at $20,000, and the assets from $7,000 to $10,000.

PROTESTED NOTES.

MONTREAL, Dec. 24.—H. Saunders, a bill-discounter, has entered suit against Boyd, Egan & Co. for $7,600 due on an overdue note. Defendants say they are quite solvent. The note was to have been taken up by A. Lowensohn, of New York, to whom they advanced a large amount on goods in their warehouse.

A SAD EXPERIENCE.

A German-American, on Visiting His Native Land, Imprisoned for Six Months on a Charge of Desertion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 24.—Some months ago THE TRIBUNE contained an account of the arrest of Barney Horstman, while on a visit to his father and mother, near Munster, in Prussia. Horstman, at the time he came to the United States, was under orders to report for military duty, but succeeded in getting away to this country, where he had resided for about twelve years. Last January he concluded to revisit the home of his childhood, and returned to the old country. In settling the estate he and his sister-in-law—the wife of his elder brother—disagreed, and the woman, knowing that Barney was still liable for military service, informed the authorities, and the first thing he knew he was marched into the fort as a deserter. His citizenship papers did not cover his case, and, as the old law subjected him to the payment of a fine of $40, he was rather independent and quite free spoken, as he had ample money to pay his fine. But alas for Barney. Since he had left the old home the law had been changed, and, instead of a small fine, the penalty was imprisonment for six months, and could be extended to twelve. He was placed in what is called the deserters' fort, or military prison, where he remained for six months, his time expiring Nov. 5, 1882. He says the treatment he received was not unkind, but he was kept employed during his incarceration. After his release he completed his visit with relatives, and arrived at his home in this city yesterday. He will remain here, having had quite enough of the way they do things across the water.

A GAME OF CARDS.

It Led to the Murder of Two Men by a Georgia Desperado.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 24.—Late yesterday afternoon William Smith, of Jasper County, and James Banks, of Newton County, met in Jarboe's saloon, in Covington. A dispute soon arose over a game of cards, which gradually advanced into a scuffle between the two. Smith evidently pressed it on. After fighting four rounds Smith drew a six-shooter and shot Banks, inflicting a fatal wound, from which he soon expired. Smith, after killing Banks, ran out of the saloon, pursued by a crowd of whites and blacks, and when overtaken by Alexander Hendricks, colored, with a rock in his hand, was ordered to surrender by Hendricks. To this request Smith again drew his revolver and killed Hendricks, shooting him as he did Banks, through the body. Firing upon Smith was then commenced, but before he suffered more than having his hat shot from his head Sheriff Anderson came up and the double murderer was forced to give up. When the Sheriff with the prisoner reached Covington the town was filled with an excited mob, and yell after yell was made urging persons in the crowd to kill him, while others proposed to hang him. Considerable fear for the time was entertained that Smith would be taken from the Sheriff and lynched, but the officer kept them off, and finally landed his prisoner in jail, where he now is under heavy guard, as the Sheriff still has fears that an attempt will be made to carry into effect lynch law.

IRISH IMMIGRATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Maj. Gaskell, of Dublin, one of the Government Committee on Emigration, has been interviewed by a reporter on the subject of Irish immigration. This desire to emigrate is caused by the inadequacy of the crops. The object of Gaskell's visit is to inquire into the State laws which bear on immigration, and see what arrangements exist for the reception of immigrants. The object of the British Government is not to send these people out against their wills, nor to stimulate emigration, but to help those who are determined to go but do not possess the means.

THAT AWFUL STORM.

The Chief Signal Officer Says It Is Humbug.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1882.—To the Editor of the *New York Tribune*—SIR: On the 27th of November, 1882, Mr. E. Stone Wiggins, of Ottawa, Canada, addressed a letter to the President of the United States, which reads as follows:

On the 23d of September last I announced through the Canadian press that a great storm would occur in March next; that it would first be felt in the Northern Pacific, would appear in the Gulf of Mexico on the night of the 9th, and—being reflected by the Rocky Mountains—would cross this meridian from the west at noon of Sunday, March 11, 1883.

No vessel, whatever her dimensions, will be safe out of harbor, and none of small tonnage can hope to survive the tidal wave and fury of this tempest. As the wind will blow from the southeast, the planetary force will be sufficient to submerge the low lands of the American coast, especially those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and washed by the Gulf Stream, while the air currents for several hundred miles along the east side of the Rocky Mountain range, owing to the great atmospheric pressure in those regions, will spread universal destruction. The New England States will also suffer severely from the wind and floods. No point outside of harbor in the whole area of the Atlantic—especially north of the equator—will be a place of safety; for this will be preëminently the greatest storm that has visited this continent since the days of your illustrious first President.

In view of this event, therefore, I take the great liberty of representing to your Excellency the advisability of ordering all United States ships into safe harbors not later than the 5th of March till this storm be past. I have the honor to be, etc.,

E. STONE WIGGINS, LL. D., Astronomer.

This letter, which has been widely disseminated by the press of the country, might well receive no official notice, but for the fact that many people, who have no facilities for judging of the value of such a prediction, are disposed to give it credence. There are always some to be found who will put confidence in the wildest speculations of those who profess to foretell future events, and it requires only boldness in making a prediction and a tone of authority in delivering the message to enable the prophet to gain listeners. The number of followers, however, will surely diminish in proportion as the people are instructed in the fallacies which underlie these predictions. In the example afforded by Mr. Wiggins' letter the following may be pointed out:

1. No storm track has ever been observed which moved in the path indicated by the words "first be felt in the Northern Pacific, would appear in the Gulf of Mexico on the night of the 9th, and—being reflected by the Rocky Mountains—would cross this meridian (Ottawa) from the west at noon of Sunday, March 11, 1883." The Rocky Mountains do not possess the power of "reflecting" a storm, though they may modify its course, and it is difficult to understand how a storm can proceed from the Pacific to Canada via the Gulf of Mexico and suffer any reflection whatever from the Rocky Mountains. There are two distinct classes of storms which traverse this country, the one which enters the country in the northwest (some of which can be traced from the Pacific across the mountains) and move easterly or southeasterly to the Atlantic, and the other which enters the country in the Gulf States and more northeasterly along the coast. It sometimes, though rarely, happens that two storms, one of each class, unite in their course, which may give a slight semblance of truth to such a description as that given above, but it should be distinctly noted that the words quoted will not stand a critical examination. The same may be said of the sentence which alludes to the "planetary force" causing a submersion of low lands, and the air currents on the east of the Rocky Mountains spreading universal destruction. Should a severe storm area cross the country in an easterly direction from the Rocky Mountains, strong southeast winds will blow toward the storm-centre in advance of it, and strong northwest winds will follow it, according to a well-established law of rotation of the winds in the vicinity of an area of low barometer. This is all that can be truthful in the sentence under discussion. There is no "great atmospheric pressure" in the region of the Rocky Mountains, except that an area of high pressure may temporarily prevail there, and the words "planetary force" belong to the vocabulary of astrology and medieval superstition upon which modern science cannot be too severe.

2. It is absolutely impossible to predict a storm for more than a few days in advance. The information cannot be too widely distributed that no one can foretell even the general character of the coming season, much less the occurrence of a particular storm in that season. It is possible that the advance of our knowledge may at some time enable us to predict the weather for many days in advance, but this is not possible at the present time. Meteorology is yet in its infancy, and no one is yet able to anticipate the occurrence of a meteorological phenomenon for more than a few days—a week at the most. If any one will take the trouble to verify the weather predictions which in these days are so frequently made by the actual weather experienced, he will find that about half of them are fulfilled and half fail. When a given prediction is fulfilled it is often made a matter of marked comment, while the unfulfilment of a similar prediction at another time is passed over in silence.

There is a difficulty in refuting the assertions of those who pretend to foretell the weather since their predictions frequently relate to occurrences which are almost sure to prove in part as foretold. Thus the prediction of early snow in the Northwest in August or September is a very safe one to make, if one claims the right to test it by the weather reported at any one town in the Northwestern States or Territories or adjacent British territory. Similarly the prediction of a storm in March is quite certain to be fulfilled. During the past ten years the number of storms which prevailed in this country in March has averaged twelve, varying from ten in 1881 and 1882 to eighteen in 1879. Some of these have been very severe, and it rarely happens that the month of March passes in any year without the occurrence of one or more storms accompanied by high winds upon the Atlantic coast. Undoubtedly in March, 1883, there will be storms of some severity, and some persons will be found who will notice the storm which comes nearest to March 11, and claim that Mr. Wiggins' prediction was verified, only that it was a day late, or a day early, or was not quite as severe as anticipated, or moved in a slightly different path, or in some other way differed in detail from that described, but that it was sufficiently near to entitle the author to a high rank as a prophet. Let no one expect his predictions to be fulfilled to the letter—it is safe to say it will not be; but let every one expect that the coming March will, like its predecessors in the memory of man, be characterized by storms of greater or less severity.

Too severe rebuke cannot be inflicted upon those who attempt to deceive or needlessly alarm the people by publishing such statements as that of Mr. Wiggins. Their words are totally untrustworthy, and the people should be so informed by those who are familiar with the subjects upon which these prophets presume to speak. Such statements fill lunatic asylums, and those who make them are enemies of society. Their publication is a pestilence, and it is the duty of all persons who know and prize the truth to denounce them and enlighten those who might believe them.

W. B. HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Arrived, the Baltic, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—Arrived, the Illinois, from Liverpool.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Arrived, the Austria, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Rugia, from New York, and the Sardinia, from Boston, have arrived out.

HAVRE, Dec. 24.—Arrived, the Canada, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 24.—Arrived, the Germanic, from New York.

TROUBLE ON A TRAINING-SHIP.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—A dispatch from Newport states that an investigation is expected of the management of the training-ship at Portsmouth. The boys complained bitterly of their treatment on the European cruise. One hundred deserted during the ship's stay in this port.

Pure Soaps, Extracts and Toilet Articles, made by the successors of Robert Low, the celebrated London Perfumer, are seen everywhere. These goods have stood the test of a century, and are recommended by druggists throughout the world.

JOLIET'S BASTILE.

What the Northern Penitentiary Has Done in the Last Two Years.

A Good Financial Showing in Spite of the Increased Cost of Dieting.

The Need of Repairs to a Building Which Has Stood a Quarter of a Century.

Warden McClaughrey's Prison-Gradation Scheme—Aiding Discharged Convicts.

Extent and Value of Prison Labor—What Becomes of Messieurs the Murderers.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 23.—In this day and generation nobody expects a description of the ramparted and battlemented structure a mile or so north of here known as the Illinois State Penitentiary. It has received as many "write-ups" at one time and another in THE TRIBUNE and elsewhere that to do it again would be like an attempt to gild refined gold or paint the lily. To a writer coming up from its young rival down at Chester it looks more venerable than ever, with its seamed and here and there cracking walls, while its 1,450 unwilling inmates and its little village of shops are rather calculated to throw its aforesaid rival into the shade. But the rivalry between the two institutions is only a friendly one, and if it has been the means of raising the price of convict labor, as the prison men are ready to demonstrate to any one who cares to listen to them, the State surely can stand it, no matter how much the contractors may regret it. Nor does anybody in Chicago, at least, care to be told again how Chicago's contingent to the convict population behave themselves, what they do, what they say, how often they are disciplined with a taste of the solitary, or when they are going to rejoin the moving throng in the great world outside. That, too, is told nearly every time the Sheriff of Cook County brings down a fresh batch of prisoners, and with the average reader has come to be a good deal of an old story. The scope of the present letter is rather to tell what Joliet has done within the last two years, financially and otherwise, to show what it needs for the next biennial period, and, in short, to give the reader some idea of its general condition under the present Commissioners, Sam Jones, Herman Benze, and Robert L. Dulaney, and its more immediate and really directing head, Maj. R. W. McClaughrey, long conceded to be the best Prison Warden in the country.

The Joliet Penitentiary for a number of years back has been

PRACTICALLY SELF-SUSTAINING,

though to meet any possible emergency the Legislature has been in the habit of appropriating a contingent sum to tide it over, exclusive of appropriations for buildings, etc. The last General Assembly, following this precedent, appropriated $50,000, of which only $10,000 has been drawn from the Treasury, and not all of that has been used. The increase in the price of provisions has increased the cost of dieting the prisoners by more than one and one-third cents per convict per day, making a total increase in the cost of living of over $35,000, and although the penitentiary leased its last lot of convicts at 81 cents a day—the highest price the Commissioners ever received—the net earnings have not quite met the increased expense of dieting. The Commissioners, in their report to the Governor, consider it unlikely that they can get as good prices for the next two years, in the present rather gloomy outlook for the manufacturing interests, and therefore ask for another contingent appropriation—$50,000 if the penitentiary district is to remain as heretofore, and more if the district is to be reduced and the prospective earnings of the prison thereby diminished, while the actual cost of maintenance is not materially changed. They also refer to the fact that the prison has stood for nearly twenty years, and, while representing an original expenditure of more than $1,000,000, has had very little done to it in the way of repairs. These are now necessary, and for them they ask $7,000 for the next two years. The practice of having fires in the shops has suggested the necessity of steam-heating as a precautionary measure against possible conflagrations, and the contractors in the shoe department have put in steam-heating apparatus at their own expense. The Commissioners do not ask for anything on this score, nor do they intimate that their feelings would be hurt if the other contractors would follow the lead of the boot-and-shoe men. They enlarge, however, on the need of an increased water-supply, and in this connection fully indorse the statement of the Warden, who dwells at some length on the matter in the course of his report. From this it appears that the sewers are in constant need of flushing, and that there isn't sufficient water to keep them properly cleansed. As a result, they have been in very bad condition most of the past year. The new artesian well has helped the matter to some extent, but the spring and the wells are apparently failing, and the institution needs a new well, 2,000 feet deep, which, in the Warden's opinion, will secure an unfailing supply. On this head the Commissioners ask for an appropriation of $4,500, and for $2,300 for a large rotary oven in the convict kitchen, similar to those now in use in all the modern institutions. The sewerage system they characterize as very defective—so much so that

SEWER-GAS

penetrates every department, menacing the health of the inmates and tending to destroy the building. They suggest in this connection that the present stone sewers should be replaced with substantial tile or iron pipe, and promise to estimate the cost of the improvement and lay it before the Legislature. In conclusion, they warmly indorse Chaplain Rutledge's very proper plea for a chapel building, the large shop at present used for that purpose being generally considered unsuitable, if not unsafe.

The Warden, in addition to the points already commented upon, refers to the few repairs and improvements the institution was enabled to make during the last two years, the completion of the new barn, and the purchase for $10,497 of the new farm, which has already yielded handsome returns in the way of produce. Some idea of the improved behavior of the convicts may be obtained from the statement that the number punished during the last two years was only 229, against 489 for the previous biennial period, although the discipline was never better than at present. There have been no escapes since June 14, 1880. The number of deaths during the period was forty-one—thirty-three from consumption or other chronic diseases, seven from acute diseases, and one suicide.

In his report, and in conversation with your correspondent, Warden McClaughrey referred in terms of praise to

THE WORK OF THE CHICAGO PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION,

with which he has gladly coöperated from its start, and renewed his recommendation of two years ago that the State should provide some better means of aiding discharged prisoners than those at present afforded, and establish a system of grades by which such prisoners as desire to reform may be enabled to take, while yet within the prison walls, the first steps towards a new and honorable career. Maj. McClaughrey has seen so many instances in which the $10 discharge-money, presented to each convict by the State, has been squandered by discharged burglars, cracksmen, and others, to whom it was a mere bagatelle, that he thinks the State should call a halt in this matter. If, instead of thus throwing the money away, the State should authorize the Prisoners' Aid Association or some other reputable organization to receive and disburse it to deserving ex-convicts, the State would lose nothing, while those who were desirous of reforming and getting on their feet again would be the gainers, to say nothing of the gain to society at large. In the partial development he has been able to make, in theory, of his prison-gradation plan, he would provide measures for ascertaining definitly which convicts could be trusted and then treat them accordingly by giving them larger rooms, more privileges, and a certain measure of authority. To certain classes of convicts, for instance, he would eventually turn over the conduct of the farm, and so on through the various grades of those whom he had proved were worthy of being trusted. The Prisoners' Aid Association is indeed fortunate in having so able a friend and coadjutor in its plans of reform as the Warden of the Northern Penitentiary.

Chaplain Rutledge, who looks after the education and the spiritual welfare of the convicts, is another warm friend of the association of which Judge Jameson, of Chicago, is President, and speaks of it in his report in the highest terms of praise. The prisoners' night-school, held three nights in a week from November to March, has apparently been a great success. Some 284 prisoners have been instructed in "the three r's"—the school is only intended for beginners—and have made very fair progress. The prison library, of which the Chaplain has charge, consists of 6,000 volumes, and its reformatory influence on the men is said to have been very noticeable.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Chief Clerk of the prison, Mr. Gallus Mueller, is a statistician who revels in figures, and to whom I am indebted for what follows, financial and otherwise. The net assets of the institution at the beginning of the last biennial period were $120,302.35; appropriations, $79,-[illegible]; receipts from convict labor during the period, $384,294.61; total, $584,157.21. The total expenses for the period, amounting to $440,-911.21, are classified as follows: General current expenses, including maintenance, $400,341; purchase of land, $10,497; new gas-works, $6,000; brick barn, $5,000; repairs out of the appropriation of $20,000 for that purpose, $17,218.11; improvements outside the appropriation, $1,855.10. The present inventory, including cash, other property, debts due the prison, etc., amounts to $143,246, which, with the total expenses, balances the $584,157.21. During the first year of the period the prison ran at a loss of $16,102.34, owing to the lower prices of labor, since increased, a smaller average number of convicts, the increased cost of subsistence, and the fact that for that year the prison didn't get as much from the Legislature, and the State shops could not make as much in the way of repairs. For the second year, including the gain on the furniture and fixture account, the institution was run at a net profit of $55.95. The per capita cost of convict-keeping for the first year, including all expenses and losses, was 37.05 cents; second year, owing to the increased cost of subsistence, 39.46 cents. The per capita cost of feeding the convicts was 9.75 cents the first year and 13.07 the second; average for the two years, 11.41 cents. The number of prisoners on hand Oct. 1, 1882, was 1,446—males, 1,421; females, 25. For all the convicts let to contractors the first year the institution received 46.83 cents per man each working day; second year, 52.52 cents. The average earnings per man per day, including productive and unproductive men, working days, Sundays, and holidays, was 33.91 cents the first year and 39.42 the second. During the two years the institution furnished, all told, 1,045,649 days' board, or enough to last the average man something over 2,800 years, provided he could stand prison "grub." The value of the prison real estate—building and grounds—is put down at $1,427,147.-81. For the benefit of a good many people, who have little idea of

THE EXTENT OF PRISON LABOR

here and the prices the State receives therefor, the following table, showing the number of convicts employed in the different shops and the range of the present contract prices, in cents, on average grades of labor, will be of interest:

Shop.	*Number.*	*Prices.*
Shoe	452	40 to 60½
Cooper	209	45 to 60½
Stone and marble	163	51 to 60½
Wire	125	81
Saddlery and harness	113	50 to 60½
Hosiery and clothing	55	43 to 60½
Granit	40	50

But perhaps the most interesting leaf from Mr. Mueller's book of figures, and one which constitutes a new feature in Joliet prison-reports, shows

WHAT BECOMES OF "OUR MURDERERS."

The total number received since Dec. 1, 1874, under sentences from fourteen years up to life, was 244; died, 14; sent to insane asylums, 8; discharged by reversal of judgment, 3; transferred to Chester, 22; had sentences commuted but are not yet discharged, 5; regular discharges, the average time of service being eight years, ten months, and twenty-four days, 14; pardoned, after serving an average term of five years, three months, and sixteen days, 35; had sentences commuted and were discharged, after serving an average term of seven years and twenty-four days, 17; number on hand, 126. Of the thirty-five who were pardoned, twenty-four owed their enlargement to the merciful Beveridge in his champion pardoning period of four years. Gov. Cullom during his six years' occupancy of the Gubernatorial chair has let out ten. The odd man can thank ex-President Hayes. Of the seventeen whose sentences were commuted and the men discharged, Beveridge is responsible for twelve and Cullom for five. The total sentences of those on hand are as follows: Twenty-one for fourteen years; five for fifteen; four for sixteen; four for seventeen; three for eighteen; eighteen for twenty; three for twenty-one; one for twenty-two; one for twenty-three; one for twenty-four; eight for twenty-five; one for twenty-seven; one for thirty; two for thirty-four; one for forty; fifty-two for life.

CRIMINAL INSANE.

The prison physician at Joliet, among other things, recommends the erection of a convict ward in connection with some of the existing insane asylums. In this connection he cites the fact that during the last four years thirty-eight convicts were sent from here to the asylums. Only five had been returned as cured, and with one exception they soon lapsed into their former condition. He doesn't tell, though the Superintendents of the several asylums probably can, how many of the thirty-eight suddenly recovered after their removal to the hospitals for the insane and escaped.

Maj. McClaughrey has thought this question of the criminal insane all over, and is now in favor of erecting a criminal ward at some one of the asylums, though he held to the opposit view two years ago. In his investigations he has received new light, and claims that Fred Wines and the whole State Board of Charities have been similarly illuminated, and now agree with him that his present position is the sounder of the two. The general scope of his argument is, that a convict ward at an asylum will be more economical than a criminal-insane ward at a penitentiary, and that the convict-insane will there receive better treatment that they can get at a prison unless the State employs an expert physician at a much higher salary than the present prison physicians receive. The expert physicians are now at the asylums in the employ of the State, while the prisons would have to employ them, thus creating an additional expense. Then, if an insane ward were located at a penitentiary, the expert physician and the prison Warden entertaining, perhaps, conflicting views as to the treatment, character of confinement, restraint, etc., of the inmates, might, and probably would, come into collision, whereas the superintendent of an insane asylum is supreme in his institution and can care for the safety and mental health of his charges unhampered and unmolested. Warden McClaughrey was careful, however, to impress upon me the fact that he isn't in any way opposed to Chester's having an insane ward down there if it wants it. He simply doesn't want one at Joliet, and doesn't believe on general principles that a penitentiary ought to take care of insane people anyway. While in favor of sending insane convicts to the asylums, he expressly states that the insane ward should be separated from the other wards, so that the criminal insane shall not come in contact with the other and innocent class of insane. R. W. R.

FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION.

Impressive Ceremonies at the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

The exercises of the "forty hours' devotion" were opened at St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, corner of Douglas and Lake avenues, yesterday morning. At 10 o'clock the Rev. Father Carroll, chaplain of the institution, sang high mass, after which the blessed sacrament was borne by the celebrant through the aisles of the chapel, headed by a procession of acolytes, sisters, and boys, all bearing lighted tapers and chanting the hymns, "Pange Lingua" and "O Salutaris."

After the procession, the handsome silver monstrance, containing the consecrated particle, was placed exposed in a depository prepared for it on the main altar. It will remain exposed for a period of forty hours, during which time the altar will be kept illuminated and decorated with all the ornaments peculiar to first-class festivals. The object of the "Forty hours" is to give all the faithful an opportunity to make some reparation by means of adoration for the insults and blasphemy offered Christ in His mystical presence in the sacrament by infidels and unfaithful Christians. The altar and sanctuary of the chapel were decorated in a style worthy of the occasion by the sisters in charge of the asylum, under the direction of Mother Mary Louis.

THE SONG OF THE ADVERTISER.

I am an advertiser great!
In letters bold, and big, and round,
The praises of my wares I sound;
Prosperity is my estate.
The people come,
The people go
In one continuous,
Surging flow—
They buy my goods and come again,
And I'm the happiest of men;
And this the reason I relate:
I am an advertiser great!

There is a shop across the way
Where ne'er is heard a human tread,
Where trade is paralyzed and dead,
With ne'er a customer a day.
The people come,
The people go—
But never there;
They do not know
There's such a shop beneath the skies,
Because he does not advertise;
While I with pleasure contemplate
That I'm an advertiser great.

The secret of my fortune lies
In one small fact, which, I may state,
Too many tradesmen learn too late:
If I have goods to advertise!
Then people come,
And people go,
In constant streams—
For people know
That he who has good wares to sell
Will surely advertise them well;
And proudly I reiterate,
I am an advertiser great!
—*Denver Tribune.*

Hunting Stories.

Leavenworth Times.

Last week H. N. Watts and son, of Carr Creek, Mitchell County, killed a quail with two perfect heads. The neck separated about one inch from the body into two well and perfectly formed ones, and terminating, the left in the head of a female, the right being that of a male. The heads, beak, and eyes were all perfectly formed and fully developed. Not realizing the importance of preserving this wonderful natural monstrosity, it was dressed and eaten with the others killed at that time.

Delaware Democrat.

Bevans Donovan, who resides on Rehoboth Bay, has a novel method of supplying himself with the game that abounds in that section. Of late ducks and geese in great numbers have been accustomed to pitch on a strip of marsh which forms a part of the farm. Donovan, whenever he feels like dining on game, disdaining the breech-loader, arms himself with a hatful of brick-bats, goes out and knocks over canvas-back, red-head, and black ducks at will.

Leavenworth Times.

The party consisting of Messrs. Fulton, Bishop de Cordova, and Freshour, of Garden City, who were south of the river last week on a hunt, killed nine antelope, three wolves, two skunks, one badger, and one swift. No water-haul about that hunt.

Allegheny Tribune.

A train Wednesday night in Lewis Tunnel scared out a deer that had entered and threw it from the track against the rocks, killing it. The railroad men brought it in as a trophy.

Western Texan.

Mr. Hugh Wilson took advantage of a drove of antelope last week and succeeded in shooting down seven.

San Francisco Chronicle.

A Howawk hunter of Plumas got three deer at one shot lately.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The Experiences of a City Inspector—Sewer-Gas, Mercenary Tailors, and House-Renting Agents.

A TRIBUNE reporter chancing to meet with one of the City Inspectors of Tenement-Houses when on his daily rounds yesterday, stopped to converse a while about the work in which he is engaged.

"Mere figures," said he "do not convey to the public the great necessity of pushing this work forwards towards perfection. Facts, not figures, stated over and over again is all that can possibly arouse any public interest or sympathy in this most important work."

"Do you find people averse to having inspections made?" asked the reporter.

"In compulsory or house-to-house inspections we experience a great deal of trouble by reason of the ignorance of the inmates, and because the great majority are afraid of giving offense to their landlords. They think, and not without some reason, that should fault be found with the premises they will in some way be held accountable by their landlords, and if not punished by actual eviction their rents will be raised to such a figure as to compel them to find other quarters. Under these circumstances the very persons we are trying to benefit place every obstruction possible in our way. There is another difficulty we have to contend with, especially among the Poles, Bohemians, and Germans, and that is, the very moment we are seen approaching a dwelling we are taken for water inspectors, detectives, or something else than we really are, and, no matter what language one speaks, he fails to make them understand. These people have a distrust of any one in authority. They will listen to what you have to say, and when you are done trying to make them understand, they will close the door in your face. The only thing left for us to do is to make forcible examination, when, if any defects are discovered and a notice served, we find that the very person who was so deaf to our language a short time before is now garrulous with explanations and excuses, and instead of closing the doors on us promises to have everything attended to at once. Special examinations, when the inmates are generally aware of the nature of our visits, are always pleasant to make. But we have some queer experiences, I assure you."

"Suppose you relate some of them."

"Well, one lady, for instance, complains about a factory, the nasty smoke and dust from which makes good housekeeping impossible. She wants the factory removed at once. The Inspector goes there, and, finding a violation of the smoke ordinance, has it abated. The lady is implacable—the factory has not been removed—and when informed that nothing more can be done for her she goes off in a huff and tells all her friends that the Health Department and its auxiliaries are intolerable nuisances which ought to be abated. Another lady wants an Inspector to call immediately. She knows there is

SEWER-GAS IN THE HOUSE.

The Inspector, after spending two or three hours in examining the plumbing and drainage and finding everything in good shape, is about to leave, when the lady almost in tears begs him to take just another little peek, as she is so sure something is wrong somewhere, because she smells something. The Inspector then, so to speak, "smells a rat," tears up a piece of flooring, and discloses to view a badly-decayed rodent, the source of all the trouble. These are the queer people which are met with in every walk of life. Another complaint is signed by a physician. After finding that medicine and attention are of no avail, and that his patients are still on the decline, he concludes that the house is infested with malaria. The Inspector proceeds to the house at once, and upon entering takes a whiff of the air, and by making inquiries finds that the children have been suffering from sore throat attended by a slight cough. It may be that some of their little brothers or sisters have died lately. The grown-up people, the female portion especially, are all affected more or less in the same manner, and complain of feeling languid. The Inspector, from his experience, knows these symptoms but too well, and goes to work to find the cause. Sometimes floors have to be torn up and walls taken down, but generally the Inspector is rewarded by finding the cause. It may be a defective joint in the plumbing or drainage or the want of traps or proper ventilation; it may be difficult to find or it may be in plain view of the occupant. To remedy the evil may cost but 25 cents or it may cost $500. The defects that have come under our notice which have been most deadly have been those which at a very trifling cost could have been remedied."

"The department you are connected with makes inspections of factories and stores as well as tenements, does it not?"

"It does. In our inspection of factories and stores we have been treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration. Our suggestions in regard to safeguards for machinery have invariably been heeded, and accidents from exposed machinery are becoming rarer every day. In regard to ventilation we find much more difficulty. The establishments most requiring our attention are the smaller class of tailoring shops, which are run principally by foreigners, the Poles being in the majority. These workshops used to be located in cellars or basements. The proprietors, naturally or willfully ignorant of all laws governing health, would overcrowd these and other such places with work girls simply to obtain low rent. Most of these places of employment have received our attention. The most

UNHEALTHY WORK-ROOMS

have been vacated, and other places where overcrowding has been noticed have been thinned out, and a better state of affairs now exists. Most of this class of employers never take the comfort of their employés into consideration; on the contrary, they treat them like so many pieces of machinery, the only difference being that when one poor overworked girl is worn out she can be easily replaced without any extra cost. Such places of employment have to be continually looked after, for just as one cellar has been vacated another would-be "boss" tailor comes along, and being ignorant of the law, goes into business and runs along until he is discovered and requested to find more healthy quarters for himself and employés."

"In what particular class of houses, if any, do you find the worst defects?"

"Some of the most serious defects are in old brick houses, owned by absentees, and left in charge of agents. There are thousands of just such places in this city, the drainage and plumbing of which has never been looked after since the day they were first laid. Houses of this description contain from ten to twenty inhabitants. We are well aware that people are dying every day from the deadly effects of sewer air. Some have the best medical attendance they can afford, and yet it does not avail them. Why? Because very often the physician in attendance is not himself aware of the nature of the disease; and even if he is, his medicines will avail very little unless the cause be first removed. The great trouble lies with the owners and agents. They are well aware of the fact that lead pipe, drain tile, cement joints, and traps don't last forever. They are also aware that houses generally settle more or less, and in so doing the most likely things to be affected are the plumbing and drainage. If these owners and agents of immense blocks of property were to be compelled by law to have the plumbing and drainage examined once every six months, and furnish a certificate to the Health Department to the effect that said premises had been examined by a competent person and found to be in good sanitary condition or otherwise—if such a law were enforced it would not only create an extra revenue for the city, but we would have fewer deaths from scarlet-fever, diphtheria, and other malarial diseases. If the people were to read some of the reports now on file in this bureau they would wonder why owners and agents are allowed to let their property become through carelessness so detrimental to the lives of their tenants."

"May not the city regulate that by ordinance?"

"It might; but I think it would be better to ask the Legislature to pass some such law at its coming session. Our laws on tenement inspection are very defective, and should be remedied at once. One of our ordinances requires the occupant or owner to abate any nuisance found upon the premises; it does not mention the agent, so that if the owner happens to be an absentee the nuisance must remain unabated, unless the tenant assumes the expense. The law should be made so as to hold the agent responsible in the absence of the owner. Our Judges have also decided that where a tenant signs a lease, said tenant shall be held responsible for whatever agreement the lease contains. Every one renting a house should see to it that said house is in good sanitary condition before signing a lease to that effect; and also what expense, if any, will or is likely to occur in his complying with the laws governing the Department of Health.

"There is one thing that our great city should be proud of, and that is, being the first city in the country to adopt a law giving the Health Department full control over all new buildings in that which pertains to the health of those who may occupy the same. The Health Department sees to it that all the plumbing and drainage put into new buildings is properly trapped and ventilated, and that light and air in abundance are properly supplied. This is a State law, and cannot be overridden. If to this law were added a supplementary law to the effect that all such houses be inspected twice yearly from and after the time of their erection, there would be less disease in proportion as the law was enforced."

The Inspector having several houses in the South Division to inspect, and the hour being late, he was at this juncture obliged to hurry on his way.

THE COURTS.

Divorces.

Helen J. Curtis filed a bill Saturday against her husband, William L. Curtis, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Ella G. Speck asked for a decree against Edward W. Speck on the ground of habitual drunkenness.

Judge Moran Saturday granted a decree of divorce to Sarah C. Stahl from Nicholas H. Stahl on the ground of desertion.

Items.

Frank Kerting recovered a verdict Saturday for $15,000 against F. W. Cotzhausen and George Sylvester, growing out of a sale of a lithographic business. Plaintiff bought out the defendants, and gave a chattel mortgage on the property purchased to secure payment of the purchase money. He charges that the defendants wrongfully sold him out under the mortgage without notice, and also sold a number of articles not covered by the mortgage. He brought suit for damages, and recovered for the above amount.

Daniel Murphy and Harry Raison, convicted of attempting to pass a $20 counterfeit greenback, were sentenced Saturday by Judge Blodgett to twenty days in the House of Correction and to pay a fine of $50 each.

United States Courts.

Elizabeth A. L. Hyatt filed a bill Saturday against James B. French, Robert Clark, J. T. Raffen, William Currier, and George Watson, and another against Robert Clark, J. T. Raffen, William Currier, J. B. French, Eliza Foss, Sarah A. Foss, and H. B. Foss to restrain them from using Thaddeus Hyatt's patent, issued Aug. 27, 1867, for improved illuminating roofs and roof pavements.

State Courts.

Ole W. Iverson began a suit Saturday to recover $5,000 damages against S. Guy Sea for alleged malicious prosecution. Iverson was recently in Sea's employ, and while there a lady lost her hand-bag at his counter. He was searched and then arrested on a charge of theft and taken to Harrison Street Station, where he staied over night. The next morning he was discharged by Justice Wallace, and now brings suit to recover damages for his wrongful arrest.

J. J. McCarthy began a suit for $10,000 against Charles James, John McCarthy, Catharine McCarthy, and Emily, Agnes, and Elizabeth McCarthy.

Mary Parrott commenced a suit in trespass against Peter O'Connor, Frank Dolan, F. T. Ellithorpe, John Stineway, and Charles Benson, claiming $5,000 damages.

The Call Tuesday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE SMITH—Peremptory call of motions for new trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions and submitted cases.
JUDGE JAMESON—Motions.
JUDGE ROGERS—No court.
JUDGE BARNUM—No court.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions and peremptory call of motions for new trial in term Nos. 570½, 574, 613, 620, 689.
JUDGE TULEY—No court.
JUDGE MORAN—No court.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Simon Reid et al. vs. Alfred F. Scott, $5,533.90.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Frank Kerting vs. F. W. Cotzhausen and George Sylvester; verdict $15,000, and motion for new trial.—Louis Ash & Co. vs. V. W. Raffner and W. W. Somes; $640.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. A. Bogardus vs. W. P. Brazelton; $483.31.

JUDGE HAWES—Simon Strauss et al. vs. Lavina Fauth and Sarah Cunningham, $168.07.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
452 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
349 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1902 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Stil, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
136 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
PULLMAN.
ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE—THE OWNER OF THE SORREL horse left at my stable Nov. 27 is requested to call for the same at once. HENRY HEESCH, 174 West Randolph-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description, 25 gold presentation watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 6 chronographs, 300 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $75,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches, at the only first-class fine jewelry bargain house west of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

VALUABLE GEMS FOR SALE—
1 pair lady's earrings, 2 diamonds, weight 2¾ 1-32 carats.
1 cluster ring, 8 diamonds, weight 2¾ 1-32 carats.
1 pen, 5 diamonds, weight 2¼ 1-32 carats.
1 gent's pen, 1 diamond, weight 3 3-16 carats.
5 gent's spiral studs, 3 diamonds, weight ¼, 1-32, 1-16 carat. 1 pair massive "real" amethyst sleeve-buttons. 1 pen, extra brilliant topaz. 1 set ruby spiral studs. 1 set emerald spiral studs.
The above is entirely new, artistically mounted in 18 carat solid gold. Also 30 diamonds weighing from 7 to ½ carat. Ten brilliant topaz—all cut and polished, ready to mount—the property of a private collector, will be sold below standard value. For particulars address CABUL, 2206 Michigan-av., for ten days.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BAR-FIXTURES (cherry), complete for first-class place; also pool-table, glassware, chairs, pictures, etc; all new; in use only four months. Apply at 522 West Lake-st., first flat.

FOR SALE—SAFES—WE HAVE AN assortment of Hall, Diebold, Cincinnati, Safe and Lock Company, McNeale & Urban's fire and burglar proof safes, new and second-hand; also a new Beard Bro. screw door burglar chest with time lock only; also a fine lot of the justly celebrated Detroit safes. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 156 and 158 West Monroe.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MR. GERALD Waltham be at the Mining Exchange, 124 La Salle-st., Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, on business?

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CURIOSITY—A COLlection of coins (silver and copper) from different countries; some very old; will be sold at a bargain. Call at 1214 Milwaukee-av., in the store.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
NORTH PARK-AV.
south of Centre-st., east fronts, 5 lots 24x115 each to alley. We have just been authorized to offer for sale, singly, the above desirable lots. They are within less than half a block of the main entrance to Lincoln Park and are convenient of access by
STATE-ST. CARS,
CLARK-ST. CARS,
WELLS-ST. CARS,
giving street-car facilities almost every minute without the annoyance of having them pass directly in front of the property.
North Park-av. has recently been paved with a fine asphaltum pavement which is all paid for. Taxes paid. Title perfect. Abstract complete. Prices reasonable. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
MADISON-ST. PROPERTY:
50x140, corner Clinton-st.
20x100, near Desplaines-st.
25x100, near Union-st.
Several fine pieces, $12,000 to $50,000; paying investments.
HALSTED-ST. PROPERTY.
50x125, near Monroe-st.
24x100, near Adams-st.
60x105, corner Taylor-st.
76x125, near Bunker-st.
24x100, near Twelfth-st.
24x100, near Seventeenth-st.
We have a fine list of business property and fine manufacturing sites. Call and get a list.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH WESTERN-AV.—
No. 53—2-story frame, $2,500.
No. 105—2-story frame, two lots.
No. 111—2-story frame, $2,500.
No. 126—Frame cottage, $1,600.
No. 170—2-story and basement brick, $2,500.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK COTTAGE ON North Grove-court; 4 rooms and attic; lot 24x125; $2,300. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING SITE on the North Side, south of Chicago-av. and near the river; lot about 130x100; light on three sides; just the location for a foundry; $10,500. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 225 PARK-AV.—2-story frame, brick basement; 10 rooms; in nice order; barn; lot 25x125; south front; cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., CORNER Lincoln, 2-story and basement brick; lot 32x125; both streets improved; house cost more than price asked. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR Thirty-fifth-st.—25 or 50 foot lots at $100 per foot. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 463 WEST HARRISON-st., 2-story and basement octagon brick; brick barn; lot 26x155; south front. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., 2-story and basement brick, mansard roof, between Wabash and Michigan-avs., south front; lot 20x110; rental $600; price $6,000; cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 16 KENDALL-ST., 1½-story frame cottage, 8 rooms; lot 24x100; possession; $2,600. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., 49½X151 to alley; west front, north of Division-st.; want an offer. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 50X160, WITH two cottages, south of Fortieth-st.; cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ROBEY-ST., NEAR WICKer Park, 2-story and basement brick; lot 20x125; rental $360; cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
Third-av., 75 feet, west front, between Polk and Taylor-sts.; good warehouse site.
Fourth-av., No. 160, cheap.
Fourth-av., No. 178.
Butterfield-st., vacant lot, near Thirty-fifth-st.
Butterfield-st., No. 3028.
Calumet-av., 100 feet, near Forty-fourth-st.
Michigan-av., 50 feet, near Twenty-ninth-st.
F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE BARGAIN—226 South Oakley-av., 2-story and basement octagon brick, lot 20x126, rental $420, cheap for cash. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH of Sixteenth-st., 2-story and basement stone-front brick house, and lot 25 by 167 feet; title perfect; house in first-class condition; price twelve thousand and five hundred dollars ($12,500). Inquire of CHARLES CLAYTON, 168 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CHARMING HOME ON Orchard-st., No. 432, north of Lincoln-av.; a new and modern double brick residence, 2-story and basement, octagon front; built by the owner for his own use; with every possible convenience; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; laundry in basement; corner lot, 30x125; choice location; $8,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—SOUTHWEST CORner West Jackson-st. and Winchester-av., ten-roomed brick house with all modern improvements; a decided bargain. OWNER, 27 Lake-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—NO. 59 NORTH GREEN-st., corner Fulton, 2-story frame; rental $420; price only $3,600. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY—West Side; cheap homes; prices ranging from $1,500 to $15,000. We can give you a fine list. We have also a fine list of vacant lots; prices ranging $400 to $4,000 per lot. Call and see what we have, if you want to buy. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., JUST east of Western-av., south front, 82x212 to alley. The owner of this property (a non-resident) has directed us to sell at $15 per foot below the market value. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
OUR DECEMBER LIST of real estate for sale will be mailed, postpaid, on application. This list includes all classes of city property.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON PROPERTY.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property—320-acre improved farm, one mile from county-seat in Southwestern Minnesota. ADOLF HEILE, 150 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMPROVED OR UNIMproved central business property in large or small pieces. We can make sales without advertising the same, as we have ready-cash customers. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., First National Bank Building, No. 168 Dearborn-st., basement.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FURNITURE MANUFACTURING Co. has been in business for the last 10 years; needs more money for manufacturing facilities; has formed a stock co.; wanted men with capital to invest. Investigation invited. Address Y 8, Tribune.

A COMMISSION HOUSE ON THE Board of Trade, doing excellent straight legitimate business, can use more capital to advantage, and would be glad to hear of first-class party who would take a moderate interest (not to exceed $10,000) as special partner from Jan. 1. Unexceptionable references. Address Y 7, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKING BUSIness for sale. One of the best locations on the South Side, and low rent. All in complete working order. Address A 12, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR ONE WISHING to engage in the hardware trade in Topeka, Kas.; business centrally located. Address at once, BENNETT R. WHEELER, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—AT GENOA, ILL., SITUate on C., M. & St. Paul Ry., about 60 miles from Chicago, a grain elevator, feed and flax mill, hay press, etc.; fine tow machinery; all complete and in good working order; has switch track; main building, 48x60; store-room, 30x30; engine-room, 32x60; owner sells on account of ill-health; good business all the year around. For further particulars address BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK OF DRY goods; well located; established trade; now or later. O M 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO AND CIGAR store; good business; 763 West Madison-st. Must be sold on account of sickness.

FOR SALE—MEDIUM SIZED JOB printing office in first-class condition. Call on or address G. F. GROSKREUTZ, 132 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 7-CAN milk route; everything complete. Inquire at 7130 Archer-av.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PARTY with from $5,000 to $5,000 to take charge of an established and paying hotel in a good locality. Best of references required, when full information will be given. Address Z 40, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS' LAW OFFICE—GENeral practice. Special attention to corporation, real estate, and divorce law and examination of abstracts. First National Bank Building, Suite 613. Evening consultation at residence, 192 Michigan-av.

MERCANTILE, LAW, AND COLLECtion of claims in city and country.—Skillful attorneys everywhere. We have given fifteen years' exclusive attention to this branch. Call on or address Legal and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, CLAIRVOYANT and magnetic physician, 255 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

T. J. BRODRICK & CO., CORNER OF Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av., will sell at public auction, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock p. m., the balance of the fine Kentucky stock not sold at Saturday sale; consignments solicited from outside parties; all sales guaranteed as represented.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
HOUSES—WEST SIDE.
240 Campbell-av., a fine 10-room brick, with all modern improvements, for $40.
851, 853, and 855 West Madison-st., new buildings with desirable flats of 6 and 7 rooms each; cheap rents.
973 West Madison-st., 2 elegant flats, cheap.
322 West Jackson-st., a fine 5-room flat, $22.
328 West Harrison-st., a fine 7-room flat, $25.
2 fine flats corner Twelfth-st. and Ashland-av., 6 and 7 rooms each, $20 and $25.
1011 and 1013 West Monroe-st., 2 new buildings, with 2 fine flats in each building, $35 each.
4 brick cottages on North Wood-st., near Armitage-road, $10 each for the winter.
A fine list of suites and flats, 3 to 5 rooms each, $9 to $30 per month. Call and look over our rent board. Something new in every day.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
36 Cypress-st., good 2-story brick, 8 rooms, in nice repair; rent low.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH; stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 157 Madison-st., Room 3.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3111 WABASH-AV., A TWO-story and basement octagon marble-front house of 10 rooms; furnace, gas-fixtures, bath, set-bowls in every chamber. House has been newly papered and is in complete repair. PERCY W. PALMER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT MARBLE-front 3653 Vincennes-av., 12 rooms, all modern improvements. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
53 Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story, basement, and Mansard, 10-room brick, in good order; to a good tenant rent low; immediate possession.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
Two-story and basement brick in Groveland Court; nice order; calcimined from top to bottom; at a sacrifice if taken at once.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
No. 34 Evans-av., 8-room frame, good repair; water and sewerage; cheap if taken at once.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
Nice 5-room cottage on Clybourn-place; rent only $15.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
Two-story frame on Dayton-st., near Webster-av. cars, in nice repair, grained throughout; will rent to good tenant low; a rare bargain.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
The elegant flats now building on Willard-place will be ready for occupancy March 1, and can be secured, by first-class tenants only, by immediate application.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FINished flats—three of 4 rooms each and one of 5 rooms; every convenience and fine location on West Side. 1019 West Madison-st. Apply at 620 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
594 North Robey-st., corner Bryson, very desirable flat, $18.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY CHARLES A. SCHMIDT No. 46 South Clark-st.:
First-floor flat, No. 232 Chestnut-st., all modern improvements, newly calcimined, painted, and grained.
Second-floor flat, No. 969 North Clark-st., all modern improvements.
Second-floor flat, No. 921 North Clark-st.
Basement flat, No. 7 Lincoln-place.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT, all conveniences, first floor, 489 North Clark-st. E. HANECY, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
No. 459 North Clark-st., nice flat of 6 rooms; $25.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single. Reasonable rates. Apply at 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely-furnished rooms; house under new management and furnished new throughout.

TO RENT—AT 255 TWENTY-EIGHTH-st.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished for housekeeping.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED, $1 TO $2 per week, or 25 to 50 cents per day. 283 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS. 701 North Clark-st., opposite Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS for light housekeeping. 345 Elm-st., Flat 1.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE HOUSE, NO. 22 Wisconsin-st., nicely furnished, large front room, to gentleman; furnace heated, hot and cold water, bath-room; breakfast if desired.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—
NEW STORES.
851, 853, and 855 West Madison-st., fine light rooms; will rent cheap; want good tenants; price no object.
34 and 36 South Halsted-st.; 2 new stores and a fine basement, corner Washington.
3160 Archer-av., corner Locke, a fine store and basement.
336 West Randolph-st., a fine store for $30.
742 Milwaukee-av., a fine store, cheap. By
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—FINE, LARGE STORE, 261 Clark-st., near Jackson. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
Store and basement on North Clark-st., suitable for any good retail business; rent low.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICE ON WASHINGTON-st. in Methodist Church Block. Inquire of A. R. SCRANTON, Room 15, 106 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
742 West Lake-st., basement and first floor, $30.
665 North Robey-st., 11-room flat, $25.
105 North Western-av., first floor, 4 rooms, $12.
111 North Western-av., second floor, 5 rooms, $12.
146 Milton-av., 3 rooms, $10.
Rear 146 Milton-av., 3-room cottage, $8.
761 South May-st., 4 rooms, $8.
213 Bushnell-st., two floors, $15.
4 Groveland-court, first floor and basement, $18.

TO RENT—
263 Hermitage-av., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms and bath.
456 Irving-place, 2-story and basement brick, 7 rooms and bath.
729 North Wells-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms and bath.
367 North Wells-st., third floor, 6-room flat and bath.
359 North Wells-st., third floor, 6-room flat and bath.
278 North Wells-st., basement, to plumber.
1828 Dearborn-st., 5 rooms, cheap.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES—
293, 318, and 319 Bissell-st., near Webster-av., 7-room flats.
231 Fremont-st., near Webster-av., 2-story brick house.
735 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln, 4 rooms.
864 West Madison-st., near Hoyne, 7-room flat.
860 West Madison-st., rear 2-story frame house.
HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—266 WABASH-AV.—IN Giles' Building, first floor and basement, $75 per month. Possession Jan. 1. Fixtures for sale. Apply on premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE WITHin five minutes' walk of St. James' Church, corner Cass and Huron-sts., for three or four months if furnished, for longer time if unfurnished. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; 20 years' practice; strictly private. 135 Centre-av., corner Congress-st. MIDWIFE.

WANTED—A SMALL SCOTCH OR blue Syke terrier, about one year old; must be house-trained. Apply, with dog, at 101 Cass-st.

$500 REWARD—THE LUMBERMAN'S Exchange of Chicago in view of the inability of the City Government to protect the lives and property of our citizens, and the urgent need for action of some nature in that regard, hereby offers a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who murderously assaulted Mr. Anbot L. Adams on Ontario-st., near Cass, on the evening of Dec. 20, 1882. By order of the Executive Committee. A. A. CARPENTER, President.
GEO. W. HOTCHKISS, Secretary.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ART FURNITURE—
SHERMAN, GANSON & CO
Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $10,000 to take interest in a desirable and long-established business on ordered work, which is strictly first-class in patronage and character. References the highest. Address A 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale dry-goods commission business. Address, stating name, age, and references, Y 37, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—COMPETENT HORSE-shoers at the Chicago West Division Railway Company's shoeing-shop, corner Washington-boulevard and Stanton-st., West Side. THOMAS LEGGETT, foreman.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS WHO ARE able to handle shovel and wheelbarrow to work on the Mississippi levees in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. We are agents for the following contractors: P. J. Kennedy, Kemp Levee, Bruin & Co., Bolivar & Co., George Arnold & Co., at Riverton and Shilo levees; also railway and other works South; the cheapest laborers' tickets to all the works; also to St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 203 South Water-st.

Remember, we ship over the only direct railway line. No delay. No changes of cars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BAKING-powder salesmen. Address, stating experience and sales, X 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY OF LARGE ACquaintance and influence among moneyed men of Chicago by a banking house; liberal compensation to the right party. Address, stating past occupation and references, Z 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CIgar factory—A salesman that has a trade in the Northwest; to such a good salary will be paid; those that have no trade need not answer. Address Y 75, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LARGE mercantile house by a middle-aged accountant, who is thoroughly conversant with office business in all its details; competent and experienced. References first-class. Address H 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SOME wholesale house as assistant bookkeeper, bill clerk, or general office work; a permanent position more of an object than salary. Address Y 5, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHly practical business-man, who is an A 1 accountant, fully competent in every way to take entire charge of any office, will be open for an engagement after 1st of January. References are of the highest character. Address Y 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced man, with good references, in wholesale dry-goods house. O M 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced stenographer and typewriter as corresponding secretary or amanuensis. Best of references given. Railway work preferred. Y 98, Tribune.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE charge of planing-mill or run engine, by a practical man who understands his business. Y 4, Tribune.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady, to nurse, or do light housework; can give music lessons. Address O M 51, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG lady accustomed to traveling wishes to join respectable family going to San Francisco. A 15, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AS We are about changing the styles of our organ cases, we will sell over 100 instruments of present style at the price of second-hand organs, and on easy monthly payments. We also have 30 second-hand organs from $25 to $50; $5 per month until paid.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Cor. State and Adams-st.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIAnos by different standard makers, easy payments:
1 upright; price $150.
1 upright; price $175.
2 squares; price each $155.
3 squares; price each $175.
A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

EVENINGS—
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS, THAT THOSE WHO ARE BUSY DAYS MAY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE OUR BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF PIANOS AND ORGANS.
STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7⅓ octave, carved legs; $125 cash or payments. 25 State-st., Room 1.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS. | PIANOS AND ORGANS, Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!
AT ACTUAL COST
To close out stock before Removal Jan. 1.
Immense bargains.
Elegant Upright Pianos.
Regular price $350, for $175.
All instruments
MUST BE SOLD
Before Jan. 1.
EDWARD M. READ & CO., 266 Wabash-av.

PARTY LEAVING THE CITY WILL sell new first-class upright piano, costing $450, for $225, with stool. Call before Wednesday. 625 West Washington-st.

VOSE & SONS
Superior Pianofortes.
Established in 1851.
Grand, uprights, and squares. Lowest prices, easiest payments. Every instrument fully warranted.
A. SCHAAF & CO.
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 20.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1851.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 119 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. U. MAGILL & CO., 84 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 160 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Indiana and Illinois in sums of $2,000 and upwards at lowest market rates. N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers, 176 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent, no commission, on 100 feet east front on Grand-boulevard, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Address K 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON Grand boulevard property at 6 per cent; will pay 2½ commission; security ample and title perfect. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent, no commissions, on real estate near Forty-sixth-st., 300 feet fronting on Grand-boulevard and 300 feet on Calumet-av. W 99, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $4.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout; 300 rooms from 50c a day upward; rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week from $6 to $12.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Elegantly furnished rooms 75 cents and $1 per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—$2 per day; good rooms for permanent boarders; central location. Table boarders wanted.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 163 rooms, ranging from 50c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCHMAN, ONLY ONE YEAR here, all winter unoccupied in the afternoon, would like to give French lessons. Z 81, Tribune.

SHORTHAND—PRIVATE AND INDIvidual instruction in Munson's improvement on Pitman's system, a specialty; type-writing instruction, and practice $5 and $8. 412 National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK COLleges of Shorthand and Typewriting—day and night school; special attention given to each pupil; instruction by correspondence. Room 324, 164 Dearborn-st.

The Tribune.

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One copy, per year	$ 1.25
Club of ten	10.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

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Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

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Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

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Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents.
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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Annie Pixley in "Zara." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Sol Smith Russell in "Edgewood Folks." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Madison-Square Theatre Company in "Esmeralda." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Joseph Murphy in "Shaun Rhue." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. W. J. Scanlan in "Friend and Foe." Afternoon and evening.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. Tom Thumb and Troupe. Afternoon and evening.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1882.

INCREASING cloudiness with light rain or snow for the Upper Lake region today.

BY a decision of a Virginia court the school fund of that State has been increased by $500,000, one-fifth of which sum is to be devoted to the maintenance of a colored normal school.

POPE LEO XIII. at a reception of the Cardinals at Rome yesterday said the Papacy was recognized as a great moral force and that the Powers were reknitting their relations with it.

A SERIOUS business failure is reported from Philadelphia, James Smyth & Co., the proprietors of two large mills where ginghams and cottons are manufactured, having allowed their paper to go to protest. Their liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

THE Spanish Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 221 to 18, adopted a motion declaring against any change in the Constitution. Only the straight-out Republicans voted with the minority, and the Dynastic Left, or Republicans who are willing to accept a constitutional monarchy in good faith for the time at least, abstained from voting.

KHING, the St. Louis murderer, who has had six trials and has lain eight years in jail, seems likely to cheat the gallows after all. His case is now hung up in the United States Supreme Court, a constitutional question being involved, but the murderer has been attacked with hemorrhage and will in all probability prosecute his appeal in a higher court.

MILWAUKEE capitalists have revived an old project for a railroad from that city to Elkhorn, Wis., which orginated nearly a generation ago. It is proposed to buy up the old franchise and to some extent utilize the work which has already been done on a part of the line, and if possible to make a connection with one of the great east-and-west trunk lines so as to give another outlet to Chicago.

A MARKED advance in the price of leaf-tobacco is reported from Cincinnati, where the manufacturers, who have alleged that their business was paralyzed by the agitation of the tax question, are buying all the leaf they can get at figures which two weeks ago would have seemed extravagant. It looks a good deal as if the dealers were taking advantage of the Congressional tendency to meddle with the revenue law to so shape matters that the outcome of the unwise tinkering with the tobacco-tax shall inure to their benefit.

CHICAGO clergymen generally availed themselves yesterday of the opportunity to preach a Christmas sermon. Dr. Thomas spoke of "The Angelic Overture"; Dr. Scudder of "The Birth and Boyhood of Christ"; Dr. Herrick Johnson of "The Gift of God"; Dr. Barrows of "The Kingship of Christ"; Dr. Clinton Locke of "Christmas Past, Present, and to Come"; and Dr. G. C. Lorimer of "The Journey of the Magi." Bishop McLaren took for his subject "The Coming of the Savior," and Prof. Swing spoke of "The Breadth of Man's Life," while the Rev. Mr. Cowl, of the Third Unitarian Church, treated of "The Advent Rationally Considered."

SENATOR LOGAN yesterday settled a question personal to himself, but which has been raised by others. In conversation with a correspondent he stated that he had lived and voted in the Third Ward of this city for the last eleven years, that nearly all his property interests were in Chicago, and that he considered himself to all intents and purposes a citizen of the metropolis of the West. With regard to the pending Senatorial question Mr. Logan said he had never said a word in favor of any candidate, and he could not see any force in the argument as to residence which had been advanced. His idea is that the merits of the man and not the place in which he is assessed for municipal taxes should be considered in selecting a citizen to represent Illinois in the United States Senate.

THE very first thing needed for the better protection of the peaceable and law-abiding classes of this city is an addition to the police force of 300 policemen to patrol the streets at night, and arrest footpads, and prevent people from being knocked down by slungshots and robbed and murdered if they attempt resistance. An advance of only $100 on the existing insignificant saloon-license will produce $350,000 a year, which is more than the whole cost of maintaining the 300 additional policemen so greatly needed. The 3,800 liquor-shops of this city are taking in more than a million a month, or twelve millions a year, of which two-thirds is clear profit. Nine-tenths of the total crime in the city and all of the highway-robberies and burglaries can be traced directly to the sale and drinking of liquor. Why, then, should not the saloonkeepers, who profit so enormously by the sale of drinks to the criminal classes, be made to contribute something to the protection of the peaceable, law-abiding citizens against the assaults of footpads and highway-robbers? What prevents the Aldermen from providing the money for the sorely-needed additional policemen? Are the interests of the people of no account when compared with those of the rumsellers? Is a majority of the Council under the thumb of grog-venders? Have the citizens no rights which they are bound to respect?

THERE is just one proper and legitimate use to which the Common Council should devote the rent which has been imposed on the Exposition Building, and that is to improving the east half of Michigan avenue along Lake-Front Park. The Council has heretofore refused to appropriate any money towards improving the half of the street next the park, on the plea that the money could not be spared. The property-owners on the west front of the street, from Monroe street to Park row, have stood ready to pay their part, but the city has refused to contribute its portion. As a consequence the street has continued to be in a very rough, bad condition, and an eyesore to the whole South Division who use it. The $10,000 of rental fastened on the Exposition Building will provide the money to pave the city's half of that three-quarters of a mile of much-used street. The South Side Aldermen should insist on this use of the money. The street must be improved some time, and the sooner the better.

AN epidemic of murder swept over the country yesterday. Chicago led off with the killing of a Bohemian named Bohamil Novy on Canal street. Novy, his brother Theodore, and two others had committed a burglary and quarreled over the spoils—$4 and an old silver watch. Theodore fired four shots, and his brother fell with a bullet in his lungs. At Grand Forks, Dak., James Saunders was shot by George Colby in a drunken quarrel. At Uniontown, Pa., Capt. A. C. Nutt, Cashier of the Pennsylvania State Treasury, was shot and killed by N. L. Dukes, an attorney and a member-elect of the State Legislature. In Cincinnati a notorious character named James Chumley killed a companion named Lamb, both men being drunk. Louis Meyers, a member of the Scranton (Pa.) Town Council, got into a fuss with two brothers named Coons, and will die from the carving he received. A saloon row in Lafayette, Ind., resulted in the death of Charles Rowe at the hands of some companion unknown. In Peoria Charles Smith fatally stabbed Frank Anderson. Two Georgia farmers were murdered in a saloon in Covington by a notorious desperado, whose lynching is hourly expected. In Peru, Ill., a well-known terror of the town entered a saloon, began firing indiscriminately and without provocation, and fatally wounded a bystander. An officer attempted to arrest the murderer, who fired at him and missed. Then the policeman put a bullet in the brain of the thug. In every case but one the inciting cause of murder was drink.

CHRISTMAS—OLD AND NEW.

It is not known to a certainty when Christ was born, but the church settled the question, as it has settled many other questions. The theologians obtained from Pope Julius I. an order for an investigation of the subject in the fourth century, and the result was that the 25th of December was agreed upon as the date of the birth of the Founder of the church. There is a tradition that Christ was born at midnight; hence the custom of Roman Catholics of ushering in Christmas by the celebration of three masses—one at midnight, one at early dawn, and one in the morning. This custom dates from the sixth century. During the Middle Ages Christmas was celebrated by grotesque spectacles, consisting of dramatic mysteries. "The scenery usually represented an infant in a cradle, surrounded by the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, by bulls' heads, cherubs, Eastern magi, and manifold ornaments." Canticles, called carols, were sung in supposed imitation of the songs of the shepherds at the birth of Christ. The songs were enlivened by dances and by the music of tambours, guitars, violins, and organs. The whole population joined in these festivities in the night time, each bearing a lighted wax-taper. A few of the oldest of these carols are preserved in the Bodleian Library. "Among the revels of the Christmas season were the so-called feasts of fools, and of asses, grotesque saturnalia which were sometimes termed 'December liberties,' in which everything serious was burlesqued, inferiors personifying their superiors, great men becoming frolicsome, and all illustrating the proneness of man to occasionally reverse the order of society and ridicule its decencies."

The early English Kings kept the Christmas festival in the grand hall at Westminster—"Rufus' Roaring Hall." Henry III. kept Christmas at Winchester, and "commanded his Treasurer to fill the King's great hall from Christmas-Day to the day of circumcision [Jan. 1] with poor people and feast them there." In the time of Edward III. the art of cooking was well understood, and the Christmas table, in addition to substantials, was provided with good store of delicacies—"rich soups of the brawn of capons, blancmanges, tarts, and pies." The French cook was introduced into England and showed his art in the preparation of "jellies of all colors and in all figures—flowers, trees, beasts, fish, fowl, and fruit," and in the dessert confection were "a collection of spiced liquors, cinnamon, grains of paradise, and ginger." In 1358 King Edward had as guests at his Christmas banquet the captive King of France, and David King of Scotland; and in 1363 he entertained King David and the King of Cyprus. Richard II. kept 2,000 cooks. In 1399 he "kept Christmas sitting in the great hall in cloth-of-gold garnished with pearls and precious stones worth 3,000 marks." In 1478 Edward IV. kept Christmas "with great pomp, wearing his crown and making costly presents to his household." The reign of Richard III. was short and turbulent, but he kept two Christmases "in sumptuous state," one in 1483, when, according to the chronicles of Philip de Comines, "he was reigning in greater splendor than any King of England for the last hundred years." Under Queen Mary's bloody reign Christmas festivities were neglected. But they were revived by Elizabeth, "when plays and masks were specially patronized, and the children of St. Paul's and Westminster often performed before her Majesty." The Inns of Court celebrated Christmas with great splendor. "In 1561 the revels at the Inner Temple were very splendid. Brawn, mustard, and malmsey were served for breakfast, and the dinner at the hall was a grand affair. Between the two courses, first came the Master of the Game, then the Ranger of the Forests, and, having blown three blasts of the hunting-horn, they paced three times round the fire, then in the middle of the hall. Certain courtesies followed, nine or ten couple of hounds were brought in, with a fox and cat, both which were set upon the dogs, amid blowing of horns, and killed beneath the fire. At the close of the second course the oldest of the masters of the revels sang a song. After some repose and further revels supper was served, which, being over, the Marshal was borne in by four men on a sort of scaffold three times round the fire, crying, 'A Lord,' etc., after which he came down and went to dance. The Lord of Misrule then addressed himself to the banquet, which ended with minstrelsy, mirth, and dancing."

Gaming was a royal pastime of the English Christmas holidays, "which the subjects were permitted to witness." In the time of Charles II. "the game ran high." "George I. and George II. played on certain days at hazard in public at the groom parties in St. James' Palace, where the nobility and even the Princesses staked large sums."

It was in Germany that the Christmas-tree and its accompanying simple festivities originated, which took the name there long ago of the "Children's Festival." In parts of North Germany the custom still prevails of sending all the presents of the neighborhood to one person, who, "in high buskins, a white robe, a mask, and an enormous flax wig," takes the character of Knecht Rupert, goes from house to house and bestows presents upon "good" children. The Knecht Rupert of Germany is the Santa Claus of America.

There was an old English superstition that on Christmas-Eve "the oxen were always found on their knees as in the attitude of devotion, and that after the change from old to new style they continue to do this only on the eve of old Christmas-Day. This was derived from a prevalent medieval notion that an ox and an ass which were present at the Nativity fell upon their knees in a suppliant posture." Science, education, and enlightenment have destroyed the numerous superstitions which clustered about the observance of Christmas, but the Children's Festival remains the most charming and the most rational of all the holidays. It puts selfishness to the blush, shoulders business and politics aside, and touches all hearts with a vivid sense of the innate beauty of generosity. For weeks before the advent of Christmas the shops are thronged with eager buyers intent on conferring pleasure; and the holiday itself is an expansion of the charm of Longfellow's "Children's Hour" to all the hours of the twenty-four. In studying the pleasures of children all mankind becomes young again, and it is "in infancy," as Wordsworth so happily says, that "Heaven lies about us."

Christmas old—
Its history
A mystery;
It's story a creed,
Suited to man's need;
But replete with wo,
As if 'twere man's foe—
Cruel, cold.

Christmas new—
A scene of joy
Without alloy;
No thought of man's gain,
No thought of man's pain;
But filled with love
From around, above—
Blissful, true.

HERR MOST.

Herr Most, the German Socialist, anarchist, and apologist of assasination, arrived yesterday in this city. Herr Most was driven out of Germany because as a member of the German Parliament he defended the French Communists and the infamous atrocities perpetrated at the close of the Franco-German war and boldly justified the right of assasination. He went from Germany to England, and while in England published an incendiary newspaper misnamed *Die Freiheit* (it should have been *Die Ausgelassenheit*), in which he enthusiastically applauded the shocking murder of the Czar of Russia and advocated the assasination of other rulers. For this and other incendiary utterances he was punished. He has now come to this country, and his doings in New York as the guest of the beer-selling Socialist, Schwab, who would fight to the last before he would divide any of his earnings with his crazy and ignorant followers, have already been reported. Herr Most is evidently aware that in this free country public sentiment will not tolerate an open advocacy of violence, murder, and assasination, though even the craziest lunatic is allowed the widest latitude for his vagaries so long as he confines them to blatant boasts or silly bombast, and does not seek to carry them out in deeds. He has, however, taken the opportunity to give expression to his Socialistic ideas that workingmen all over the world are brothers and the masters, that they are to unite and assert their rights, that all who oppose them must be removed out of the way in one method or another, and that there must be an equal division of property.

There is not a person in the United States who would care to restrain Herr Most from preaching these doctrines from Dan to Beersheba and from now to doomsday, but in case any effort should be made to carry them into effect he would find that the entire population, with the exception of a handful of lazy and crazy beer-drinkers, would rise in their wrath, and that the most wrathful element of the population would be the workingmen themselves, whom he proposes to consolidate into a brotherhood in order that he and Schwab and a few other lazy loafers may seize upon their property and earnings and divide them up. As the brawny workingman said to him in New York: "I want a house and lot o' my own for my wife and children, an' I've got it. How did I get it? By workin' hard for it. I don't want no law-breakin'. I want more law, 'cause I want my property protected. The American workingman 's all right for your scheme till he gets a shanty of his own up." That is the whole argument, homely as it is, in a nutshell.

Herr Most has come to our shores at a very bad time, and on a very bad errand. He will find here a happy, contented, and prosperous people. He will find a country full of homes for which their owners have worked. He will find workingmen so busy that they will have but little time to listen to him, and care little for his presence here. He will find that a handsome proportion of these workingmen own their homes, or have a little money in bank, or are saving money with which to purchase a home for their wives and children. There is, of course, the inequality that a very few men have possession of many millions, but they have neither home nor happiness in any real meaning of those terms, while thousands have handsome homes, and hundreds of thousands have comfortable homes and a little land; representing years of hard labor, which cannot even be comprehended by such howling idlers as Most and Schwab, while hundreds of thousands more are approaching a home more and more nearly with each week's wages. If Herr Most wants to know the feelings of American workingmen let him go before them and make his propositions to commence his reforms with murder and assasination, and end them with confiscation and division of the property for which they have toiled so long and hard, so that a clique of lazy beer-guzzlers may live without work. Herr Most will be disappointed in the results of his propaganda. He will find even in Chicago men as crazy as himself, who will assist him in consuming beer, pounding tables, gesticulating, and howling, but he will make no progress in gaining converts among Chicago workingmen.

MAYOR HARRISON was out of humor yesterday at the newspaper-comments on his interview about garroters. He had been abused, he said, for saying that "mechanics" were robbing the people on the streets. What he did say was, that the men were not "professionals," but "workingmen out of a job." In the same conversation he said he approved of "respectable" boxing exhibitions; that they educated the people in the art of self-defense. He himself has taken boxing lessons at Yale College; and, if a man was a good boxer, he could defend himself when attacked by footpads. His Honor, however, is evidently not an expert in that line, as he stated that, when he went along the streets at night, he carried his knife open in his coat-sleeve, so as to stab his assailant if an attempt were made to rob him."—*Local Report.*

What a magnificent scheme of protection for the citizens of Chicago against footpads and highway-robbers "hiz zonner" has evolved from his powerful brain! The citizens should take boxing lessons, as he had done at Yale, and those who were muscular and proficient might get in a lick under the ear of the thug before receiving a blow on the head from brass-knuckles or slungshot, and thus escape being knocked down and robbed! That is the mode of defense the present Mayor of the city suggests as a protection against the stealthy and murderous assaults of the "workingmen out of a job." O most wise and sapient Mayor! And then, by way of illustrating how the "manly art" protects the pedestrian, this graduate of the boxing-school at Yale says that when he walks alone in the streets at night he carries a dirk concealed in his sleeve to run into the vitals of the "workingman out of a job" who may assail hiz zonner! What a lame and impotent conclusion to the fistic science of self-defense, and what a reflection on the art imparted at Yale! Here is an old Pub. Func. so expert and scienced with his maulers that he can knock out of time in the twinkling of an eye any "workingman out of a job" and wanting money to buy bread; and yet going about the streets at night with a concealed dagger, and an intent to stab any of the starving "workingmen" who may press him too hard for money. What is the use, then, of the people of Chicago quitting all other business and devoting their time to acquiring the manly art according to the rules taught "hiz zonner" at Yale? As example is more powerful than precept, the public will be more apt to provide themselves with long-bladed open knives hidden in their coat-sleeves to stab the "workingman out of a job" who molests them on "hiz zonner's" own policed highways. By his confession things have come to a pretty pass in Chicago, when the Mayor of the city dare not venture on the streets at night without carrying a concealed dirk in his hand to stab desperate and starving "workingmen" who may attempt to rob him. This is the condition in which "the best Mayor" has put this city because he will not have the police force increased at the expense of 4,000 liquor-shops.

EX-SENATOR McDONALD—a dull, heavy, respectable old Democrat, of Indianapolis—conceives himself as good as next President. His chief occupation now is in framing his Cabinet, and he has already got into hot water with the great Indiana straddler, Tom Hendricks, to whom he has offered the Secretaryship of State on condition that the straddlebags shall run for Governor in 1884 and carry Indiana for McDonald for President, both elections occurring on the same day; which Tom refuses to do—hence the unpleasantness and misunderstanding. The other persons picked out for McDonald's Cabinet are: Secretary of the Treasury, August Belmont, of New York; Secretary of War, W. S. Rosecrans, of California; Postmaster-General, John B. Gordon, of Georgia; Attorney-General, W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Secretary of the Navy, W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut; Secretary of the Interior, C. R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas. This is a Cabinet which may be described, like a famous British Cabinet, as containing "all the talents." The difficulty in the program is, that Tom Hendricks, named as Secretary of State, says that he will not, under any circumstances, serve in President McDonald's Cabinet.

We omitted to state in the proper connection that the McDonald slate put down the new Governor of New York—Cleveland—for the Vice-Presidency, assuming that he would feel highly honored to play bob to Mac's kite. But the slate is broken. Tom knocked his fist through it.

MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT having testified recently that he never speculates, but buys on a 20 per cent margin, it becomes a tolerably easy task to figure out with reasonable proximity the amount of money which he has at stake upon the fluctuations of Wall street. He is believed to hold a controlling interest—not as a speculator, but as a 20 per cent investor—in the following properties:

Road.	*Capital.*
Canada Southern	$ 15,000,000
New York Central	90,000,000
Lake Shore	50,000,000
Michigan Central	19,000,000
Nickel-Plate	50,000,000
Chicago & Northwestern	30,000,000
Omaha	31,000,000
St. Paul	30,000,000
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis	15,000,000
Alton & Terre Haute	5,000,000
Reading	38,000,000
Total	$388,000,000

A 20-per-cent margin on a controlling interest in the above properties would require $39,000,000. Holders of stocks will do well to keep a sharp eye on Mr. Vanderbilt, for, when he gets ready to take his profits and pocket his $39,000,000, he will make a hole in most Wall-street values.—*New York Graphic.*

THE *Medical News*, of Philadelphia, has discovered a pretty good argument against buying quinine pills. It finds by expert analysis that only two of our seven prominent manufacturers give an honest weight of sulphate of quinine in their "two-grain" pills. Those made by one firm contain 2.10 grains, and next to these are pills containing 1.90 grains—the others run down so low as 1.61 grains; and the price varies from $2.75, the highest, to $1.70, the lowest, per hundred. This discovery of what may be carelessness, but is more likely to be fraud, takes on a considerable importance when it is considered that quinine is one of the most widely-used and expensive of drugs. The poorest of these pills (containing 1.61 grains) is sold for the highest price, $2.75; and in the other cases the cost bears no just relation to the real amount of quinine present. So large a proportion of the remedies now in common use are put up in the form of pills and granules that it might be well to carry this inquiry as to weights and measures farther. It is of some concern to the doctor, and certainly of considerable importance to the patient.

THE Emperor William is the editor of two very important works. For the last fifty years his Majesty has kept a diary which contains the substance and reason of the most important events in the history of Prusso-Germany during that period. The diary is in the form of a large folio sheet of paper, prefaced with date and day, and is hung up every morning in the Kaiser's studio, and carefully taken down and preserved the next. The diary will be transmitted to the Crown-Prince. The second work is called the "Kaiser's Album," also folio, containing aquarels by Menzel, Wiesniesky, Schulz, Lüders, and others, being pictures of the great events in the Emperor's life. The Emperor gives the subject to the artist, and corrects the sketches before he gives the order for their completion.

YES, the silver dollars "will stick," but it won't "do the heart good" to see how they will cling, unless our people become so changed that they will just as soon have a dollar whose purchasing power will be 80 or 85 cents, compared with the dollar of the commercial world. When the gold goes (the gold doesn't go in France, and why here?), these 84-cent dollars will become our single standard of value, and then wheat will be quoted at $1 in gold and $1.20 in silver; but, silver being legal-tender here, labor, and service of all kinds will be compelled to accept 84 to 100 cents a dollar whose purchasing power will be not over 85 cents.—*Boston Journal.*

Here you are, like a "sound Republican," repudiating the very coin which bears the image and superscription of the Federal Government. If the silver dollar is only worth 84 cents, how is it that you can buy for a silver dollar precisely what you can buy for a gold dollar? The people hold 90,000,000 of silver dollars in their representatives, the silver certificates, besides the large amount in actual circulation. A curious habit this of Republicans repudiating and trying to depreciate the coin of the realm. The very man who wrote that paragraph in the Boston paper, however, is glad to get silver dollars for his weekly salary; and he cannot cite a case where he has only obtained 84 cents' worth of goods for a silver dollar.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE difference between Republics and Republics is well illustrated by an occurrence which recently took place in Ecuador. A journalist, Mr. Miguel Valverde, wrote an article in which he severely attacked the Dictator of Ecuador, Veintemilla. The latter, by way of punishment, simply ordered that 200—and according to another report 500—lashes be meted out to Mr. Valverde's back, and the order was executed. A Republic in which that sort of justice is dispensed by mere order of the executive head of the Government does not seem to have gained much in the matter of individual rights by her deliverance from Old-World connection and despotism. Mr. Antonio Flores, the son of the first President of Ecuador, in a letter published in the New York *Herald*, calls upon his compatriots to join him in an emphatic protest against this brutal and disgraceful assumption of power. This protest does him all the more honor as the same Mr. Valverde had been in the habit of attacking his father no less than the present ruler of Ecuador.

OLD MAN McDONALD, of Indianapolis, having already secured the Democratic nomination for President, and feeling cock-sure of election, has tendered the Premiership to Tom Hendricks, of the same town, on condition that Tom runs for Governor and carries the State—thus giving his aid to the McDonald boom. To this offer Hendricks replies, altho' suffering from senile gangrene in the great toe, that an Indiana Governor is too great a person to step downward into a Federal Secretaryship, where he would be a tenant-at-will, subject to the approval and whim of another. "It is not agreeable," he says, "to be misstated to promote the fortunes of any person." For "any person" read McDonald, and we have a withering rebuke of the "previousness" of the next Democratic President.

SENATOR WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, like Senator Brown, of Georgia, is opposed to the Pendleton Civil-Service bill, and is not ashamed to tell his reasons. He said Thursday, about the bill, that "Old-Hickory Jackson would put his foot upon it in a minute" (which nobody can deny); and then Mr. Williams put both his own feet upon it and jumped up and down, and then said: "The only way to reform is to elect an honest President in 1884, turn on the hose, give him a big hickory broom, and tell him to sweep the platter clean." In short, Mr. Williams expects his party to elect the next President, and he wants it to get all the offices; then he will probably be ready to heartily agree to a bill like that prepared by Mr. Pendleton.—*New York Herald.*

THE intention of the Democrats to prevent the present session of Congress from accomplishing anything in the way of reform, and then to claim that it failed to do its duty, becomes more evident every day. Dispatches from Washington to Democratic papers endeavor to create the impression that the energy Congress has thus far shown was only put on with the intention to deceive. If the Democracy can see this Congress come to an end without having accomplished anything useful, and have all the great measures of reform turned over to the next House, it will have played a shrewd political game. But the Republicans should see to it that the game is blocked.

THE Virginia Democracy is in the throes of reorganization. Two successive defeats have demoralized the party, and it must speedily get a new start or go into liquidation. The chief trouble comes from the difference as to whether it shall continue a purely Bourbon organization, or whether all opponents of Mahone shall be given standing-room. The advisability of calling a State Convention to take the matter into consideration is now being discussed. One point seems to be decided upon, however, and that is, that the Democrats must not meddle any more with the State debt. They have become tired evidently of standing up for honesty; and propose to take a rest.

THE Pennsylvania Civil-Service Reform Association, of which Wayne MacVeagh is President, has sent a letter to every Representative in Congress from that State, reminding him of the admirable opportunity offered at the present session of Congress to remove the patronage of the subordinate offices of the civil service from the control of individuals, and to place it upon a just and stable basis; but saying that, bad as the present system of office-giving and office-holding is, they believe it to be not only more honest, but in the end of greater public utility, to let it alone, than to pass such a measure as the bill known as the "Kasson" bill.

THE *Daily News* has always claimed that Garfield was disingenuous; that he lacked that rugged and frank honesty which characterized Lincoln, and distinguished Grant—the honesty that scorns deception, no matter what the prize to be gained by it.—*Chicago News.*

Suppose you compare Garfield's political history closely with that of Lincoln, touching the nominations, the Cabinet-formations, and all that—the Pennsylvania matter to begin with—would Garfield appear at a disadvantage? Or compare Garfield's Cabinet with Grant's first effort in Cabinet-making, or Garfield's attitude in star-route prosecutions with Grant's position respecting the whisky rings—would Garfield suffer in the comparison?—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

THE consumption of beer in the German Empire amounted last year to the enormous total of 890,000,000 gallons—Bavaria taking 265,000,000, and the smaller States the rest. Thus the general average for each individual is about eighty quarts a year, but the average inhabitant of Baden drinks about 170 quarts annually, or nearly a pint a day, while it is estimated that, due allowance being made for women and children, the adult male Bavarian must account for nearly two quarts a day. The taxes on German breweries amount, one way or another, to about $4,200,000 annually, besides some $100,000 levied on exports of beer.

CIVIL-SERVICE reform has few Democratic advocates in Ohio. When the party wins a victory there it wants the fruit, and it makes no attempt to disguise the fact. A few years ago, when it came into possession of the State Government, every State institution was at once placed in Democratic hands. Mismanagement on account of incompetence soon compelled a change of officers; but the party made no excuse for rewarding a lot of political workers from the public purse, and has never admitted that it owed one. And the Democracy occupies the same position today on the civil-service question.

THE Prussian Government, which, judging by the Hamilton MSS. purchase, seems to be in funds just now, has bought from Count Furstenburg, a Westphalian noble, for $125,000, a chalice, crucifix, thurible, holy-water vessel and aspergillum, a bound missal, and a bound Pontificate. These treasures, which date from 1588-'89, were made for the Prince-Bishop of Paderborn, ancestor of Count Furstenburg, and are said to be unsurpassed specimens of the goldsmith's art.

ON the morning of Dec. 10 the inhabitants of Madrid, to their amazement, awoke to find that the city and surrounding country were covered with snow a foot deep. Such weather had not been known in the Spanish Capital for twenty years, and the unwonted visitation aroused the liveliest interest. The farmers, poor from last summer's drouth and failure of the crops, were specially delighted.

IT is stated that paper made from strong fibres—as linen—can now be compressed into a substance so hard that it cannot be scratched with anything but a diamond. In view of this the *Papier Zeitung* thinks that before long a great variety of house furniture will be made of paper instead of wood.

IT takes mighty nice discrimination to say that bucketshops are wicked, and yet indorse the regular Chicago Board of Trade. The distinction except in magnitude is not apparent to outsiders. Of course there are a great many legitimate transactions on the Chicago Board; but the great bulk is undoubtedly merely speculative, wherein the buyer never expects to buy and the seller makes no real pretense of selling. Margins—not grain and pork—are the dealt in. The bucketshops are in the way, and for that reason they must be closed if possible.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

SENATOR FRYE, of Maine, favors a reform in the civil-service, not only because it will be beneficial to the Government, but also for the reason that "the bane of a public man today is the importunity of officeseekers, and his weakness comes from the distribution of Federal patronage." He will support the Pendleton bill, but does not believe that it goes far enough in divorcing Government officials from Congressional influence.

THE Boston *Post* says that the Longfellow Memorial Association has raised only $7,000 of the $100,000 wanted. People are slow in subscribing for monuments to dead men. It is probably because the living have so many other uses for their money, which will take care of more pressing wants.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Mr. Miln may not be much of an actor, but he succeeded in bluffing a country hotelkeeper. Every man has his sphere.

Mr. Upton, the Rochester bank President who spent $500,000 belonging to other people, is out on bail. By carefully watching the town, it is thought that Mr. Upton may be prevented from getting away with any of the public buildings.

The tender trouble of her eyes
Is born of hope deferred; the tears,
In witness of her grief, arise
From day to day through all the years.

And often in her sleep at night
Are visions beautiful to see.
And in the darkness there is light!
And this is half her misery.

For dreams of vain delight are one
With weary waking thoughts of pain,
For when the happy night has gone
The dreary morning comes again.

And joy and sorrow fill her eyes
When friends surround her; sudden tears,
When quiet and alone, arise
From day to day through all the years.
—*John Kelly.*

"Mamie is dying."

These were the words that the telegraph-key clicked out upon the silence that had fallen upon the station of which John Heathcote was in charge. It was Christmas-Eve, and for nearly four hours the man had sat there, the only occupant of the little room in which his business as telegraph operator and depotmaster was transacted. He had listened in a mechanical sort of way to the messages that were flashing over the wires—orders concerning the movements of trains, brief commercial messages, telling in terse language the state of the markets in all parts of the world, Christmas greetings from friends and relatives who sought to make separation less painful by an interchange of kindly words and sentiments—and in the midst of them all come those three words to his office—three little words that meant sorrow and desolate hearts in some household on the morrow, that day when peace, and joy, and goodwill should reign everywhere supreme.

And so, as John Heathcote placed the message in an envelope and sent it by his office-boy to an address with which he was not familiar, there was, perhaps, the suspicion of a tear glistening in his honest eye, and maybe the hand that penned the address trembled a little, for he had wife and children of his own, had John Heathcote, and it came to him with awful force how cheerless his life would be were one of the little pairs of arms that each morning twined so lovingly around his neck to be folded across a heart that was stilled forever, and the deep brown eyes be closed in the dreamless sleep of death.

And while he was still thinking there came again in the nervous click of the instrument, and as he answered the call he felt instinctively that the message he was to receive would bring more bad news. And he was right.

"Mamie is dead; I will be home in the morning," were the words that came to him over the wires, and then the tears in honest John Heathcote's eyes were plain enough, and he was not ashamed that he had wept at the sorrows of people all unknown to him.

* * * * * * *

When the morning train from the West came thundering into the little town where John Heathcote lived, he was standing upon the platform. His hours of duty had ended some time before, but he could not bear to leave until he had seen the man whose name was signed to the dispatches of the previous night. A sleigh had come to the depot, and the driver had said incidentally that he was to meet Mr. Jones. When the train arrived, a weary-looking man stepped from one of the cars, and the driver of the sleigh approached him. John Heathcote was standing within a few feet of them.

"Good morning, Mr. Jones," said the driver.

"Good morning, John."

"So Mamie is dead?" asked the man.

"Yes," was the reply, in low, agonized tones, "and she would have beaten 2:20 next season."

John Heathcote went away.—*From "One Christmas Eve," by Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

The Rev. George A. Gordon, of Greenwich, Conn., who has just been called to the pulpit of the Old South Church, Boston, will be 30 years old next month. He is a typical Scotchman in appearance, tall, light complexioned, and speaks with a perceptible Scotch brogue.

The late Godlove S. Orth, Congressman for the Ninth Indiana District, died very peacefully. His last words were to his daughter, Mrs. McNutt, when turning toward her he spoke her name, "Mollie," and then, in a whisper, added, "happy—happy." In another minute he was dead.

The first letter written by Queen Victoria after her accession was one of condolence to her aunt, Queen Adelaide. She addressed it to "Her Majesty the Queen." It was submitted to her that "Dowager" should be added. "I will not be the first to remind her of her altered position," was the reply.

E. S. Martin, who wrote "Sly Ballades in Harvard China," Robert Grant, author of the "Frivolous Girl," and three or four other smart young Harvard men are about to launch in New York a little literary boat named *Life*. It will come into port weekly if not lost among the shoals of periodical undertaking.

An application was made in Common Pleas Court at Pittsburg, Pa., last Saturday, which is said to have been the first instance of the kind that ever occurred in Pennsylvania. This was the application of Mrs. P. S. Breckenridge for naturalization papers. Mrs. Breckenridge has been in this country for thirty-one years, and, having come when under age, needed but one paper, which was granted. She is going to Europe, and desired to be a citizen of the United States before her departure.

The Archbishop of York is said to date the red-letter days of his career after the fashion of Mrs. Nickleby. Chatting recently with some brother-Bishops, he said: "My first preferment came to me at the birth of my first child; a Bishopric on the birth of my second, and my Archbishopric on the birth of the third." "Well," said Bishop Wilberforce, with a twinkling eye and bland tone, "we must hope that Mrs. Thomas will not put you in the way of any more promotion at present, for there are but two more translations open to you—Canterbury and Heaven—and you are not yet fit for either, I fear."

A dignified old gentleman entered a Paris railway station, laid down a bulky valise while he bought a ticket, and passed on to the train, forgetting his luggage. A young fellow who noticed the oversight seized the valise and made off with it. He was arrested, and the contents of the valise examined. It appeared that the owner was a wealthy land-owner who lived at St. Germain with his wife and children. He was telegraphed for, and came, the dignified old gentleman of the station-house. The carpet-bag was opened before him in court. It contained $500 in gold, some bills, and a package of love letters from a well-known Vaudeville actress, with her portrait. The old gentleman stoutly denied having ever seen the valise or love letters before. There was nothing to do but release the lucky thief, and permit him to keep the bag and its contents.

Mr. William L. Winans, who was defeated the other day in London in his great lawsuit against his landlord, Mackenzie, is a member of the Baltimore family of his name, but he has long lived in the British Capital, and will probably spend the remainder of his life there, as he has a horror of crossing the ocean, and has been heard to say that he would not do so again for a million dollars. He has rented a deer-hunting range sixty miles long extending clear across Scotland. It was to compel one of the owners to evict all other tenants of the property that he brought the suit he has just lost. Mr. Winans' enormous wealth is principally invested in London real estate, and he lives in one of the finest private houses in that city. One of his great passions is to attend the circus. It is related that once a certain circus-manager tried to play upon this fondness by charging Mr. Winans and his companion extortionate prices for seats. The millionaire indignantly asked if the other wanted him to pay for every seat in the tent. "That's just what I do want you to do," replied the knight of the sawdust. "Very well," said Mr. Winans. "I'll take every seat, but nobody except myself and a friend I am going to bring shall enter, and you are to give us everything on the bill. I have bought the whole performance, and I mean to have it." True to his word, on the appointed night Mr. Winans and a solitary friend appeared and had the whole circus to themselves, Mr. Winans carefully studying the hand-bills to see that nothing was left out.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Death of a Desperado at La Salle, Ill.—Forged De Witt County Bonds.

Mysterious and Fatal Shooting Affray at Lafayette—Obituary Mention.

ILLINOIS.

DEATH OF A DESPERADO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Dec. 24.—About 1 o'clock this morning Patsey Donnelly entered the saloon of T. McNamara, in Peru, and, without any apparent reason therefor, drew a revolver from his pocket and began firing promiscuously into a crowd of men there assembled. One of three shots fired by him inside the saloon took effect in the bowels of a young man named Michael McDermott, residing in this city, and will prove fatal. Officer Patrick Scott, of Peru, hearing the report of the revolver, hastened to the scene just as Donnelly was making his exit from the saloon. He immediately fired at the officer, but missed him, and a moment later received a bullet in his own brain from Scott's revolver, and fell dead. Coroner Clendenin held an inquest on his remains today, the jury exonerating the officer from any blame. Donnelly has for years been recognized as a most dangerous character, and Peru is well rid of him.

FORGED BONDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Dec. 24.—Evidence has been discovered today that bond swindlers have succeeded in floating a number of forged bonds, purporting to be of the series of 1863 railway bonds of De Witt County, which were recently put on the market for the purpose of refunding the old 10 per cent bonds. The forged bonds are signed by J. McCall as County Clerk. No such man ever held office in De Witt County. Coupons of the forged series were presented at the National Bank in this city for payment, and came from Indianapolis.

A JOURNALISTIC BLOWOUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 24.—Last evening occurred the ninth annual banquet of the employés of the *Pantagraph* and the thirty-sixth anniversary of the establishment of the paper. The entertainment took place at Männerchor Hall, where tables were spread which accommodated 200, of whom three-fourths were employés. Among the guests were leading representatives of the local and neighborhood press. William O. Davis, proprietor of the *Pantagraph*, was presented with a valuable gold watch, the gift of the employés, the speech of presentation being by Eugene F. Baldwin, of the Peoria *Journal*. Among the speakers were Prof. John W. Cook, of the Normal School; Jesse W. Fell, who was the founder of the *Pantagraph*; C. P. Merriman, one of its first editors; John A. Oberly, editor of the *Bulletin*, and others.

FATAL ENCOUNTER AT PEORIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 24.—About 5 o'clock this evening a fatal stabbing affair occurred in this city. Frank Anderson and Charles Smith, both colored and the latter a cripple, became engaged in an altercation in an upper story of a house inhabited by four or five negro families, in the course of which Smith bestowed an opprobrious epithet on Anderson. The latter made a violent demonstration, but was persuaded by friends and partly forced down stairs, Smith following shortly after. At the foot of the stairs Anderson met Smith and demanded a retraction, to which the latter responded "All right." Anderson, however, continued to advance in a hostile manner, and when within reach was stabbed by Smith with a dirk-knife immediately over the heart, inflicting a wound from which he died in about twenty-five minutes.

DEATH OF MRS. ALICE HARRISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Alice Harrison, daughter of the late M. L. Gorham, of this city, died in Boston, Mass., this morning. She recently sued her mother for an amount involving $150,000. The case is now pending in the United States Court in Chicago.

A DRUNKEN TRAMP CUT UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 24.—The incoming train on the St. Louis, Chicago & New Orleans Railroad this afternoon ran over a man on the bridge or trestle this side of Wickliffe, cutting off his right foot, mashing his right hand, and playing sad havoc with him generally. He was found to be a tramp who had been celebrating Christmas in advance, and in his drunken state laid down on the track and went to sleep, with the above result.

A PIONEER GONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Dec. 23.—Mathias Mason, who had seen Chicago grow up from an obscure trading-post on the frontier to a city of half a million inhabitants, died Dec. 20 at his home in Sutherland, Ia., at the advanced age of 82 years. Mr. Mason came to what is now Chicago in July, 1833, and built and occupied the first blacksmith shop in the city, located on the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, opposit to the Tremont House. He soon after removed to Lake County, where he resided until the spring of 1851, when he removed to Iowa with his youngest son. He was elected and served as one of the first County Commissioners of Lake County, Illinois, and was also its first County Treasurer.

NO LIBEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRISON, Ill., Dec. 23.—The case of Carl Strack against the Sterling *Gazette* Company was heard here today. Strack claimed damages on account of an alleged libel, the paper having asserted that he had been sold out by a creditor. The jury found for the defendant.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 23.—David Fuller, of this city, an employé at the Northwestern Oat-Meal Mills, met with a horrible accident this morning, which will result fatally. His clothes caught on the shafting, and he was turned and twisted several times. He was alone, but others in another part of the building heard the noise and rushed to his rescue. Both legs below the knee were broken in several places, and the bones protruded through the flesh. One arm was broken, and he was injured internally. He cannot live the day out.

DROPPED DEAD.

John M. Henry, an old citizen, dropped dead of heart-disease last evening.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAVANA, Ill., Dec. 23.—C. L. Waldron, an old settler connected with the old Walker family, and brother-in-law of Senator Dearborn, died of heart disease Friday last and is to be buried Sunday.

LIKE BANQUO'S GHOST,

the Weiter excitement will not down. He is hurrying away. The general opinion is that he was in the house when screams were heard and coöperated with Gardiner in the killing.

THE PEACH CROP.

Peaches were generally killed by the late cold snap.

IOWA.

HONORS TO THE DEAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 24.—The funeral of the late William Meuser, the well-known brewer, which occurred this afternoon, was attended by over 2,000 people. Every carriage and vehicle of any kind in the city that could be obtained was in requisition, and many followed the procession on foot. The remains were laid out in the large assembly hall of the brewery, surrounded by a wealth of flowers. The services were held at the German Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, and hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The procession was headed by the Dubuque Cornet Band, followed by the Veteran Corps and several German societies. The deceased was highly esteemed by all classes of citizens.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 23.—The electric light system was inaugurated here tonight

about twenty-five burners being used. It proved highly successful.

SMALL-POX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 23.—Since the small-pox epidemic of six months ago the city has been free of the contagion until today, when a case was reported, the victim being N. Anderson, the head of a family.

A NEW INDUSTRY AT THE DUBUQUE MINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 23.—The miners of this city held a meeting this evening and formed a union to protect their interests against the speculators in dry-bone. Of late this mineral, which is the carbonate of zinc, has been in demand from the smelting furnaces of La Salle and St. Louis, and the miners are impressed with the idea that the proprietors of these works are combined with home speculators to control the trade to their own advantage. There are millions of tons of this ore lying in the worked-over and abandoned lead mines. It was formerly thrown aside as worthless material. The purpose of the meeting is to establish a fairly competitive home market for this ore, and, if possible, local smelting works to reduce it to zinc. The business is as yet in its infancy. The supply in this locality is said to be almost inexhaustible, and worth $14 to $18 per ton here. There is also another form of the same metal very abundant here. It is termed "black jack" and is the sulphuret of zinc, but is not quite as valuable. The carbonate abounds largely in this vicinity, while the sulphuret is distributed more among the Wisconsin mines. The proportion is about 60 per cent of pure zinc to 100 parts of dry bone, and 67 per cent in the "black jack." The rising importance of this industry has thrown lead-mining entirely in the shade, owing to the enormous quantities of zinc-ore to be found and the scarcity of the other, although the lead-ore is worth more than double the value of zinc.

INDIANA.

MYSTERIOUS AND FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 24.—A very mysterious shooting scrape occurred this forenoon at the saloon of John Lenihan, terminating in the death of Charles Rowe. There is an air of mystery about the whole transaction that cannot tonight be fathomed. Lenihan, Rowe, and two or three others were in the saloon and the rear room at the time. There was a report, and Rowe fell, the bullet burrowing in the left temple. He lived several hours, but never spoke. The weapon used belonged to Lenihan. The latter says Rowe stepped behind the bar, and, placing the weapon to his head, fired. A singular feature is that a right-handed man would shoot himself in the left temple, and there is an absence of powder marks on Rowe's face. A man named Murphy has been held as a witness, but disclaims any knowledge. The Coroner is holding an inquest tonight, but no result has been reached. Rowe is 28, and unmarried. Rowe's father was tonight released from jail, being under indictment for horse-stealing.

FATALLY STABBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERU, Ind., Dec. 23.—In a stabbing scrape at North Grove, ten miles south of this city, one William North was fatally cut about the neck by a young man named Busby.

ARRESTED.

Pete Henton, a resident of Peru, shot at Dennis Holland, a saloonkeeper here, and was arrested at Bunker Hill by an officer.

PERSONAL.

John M. Jack, traveling agent of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, but living here, has been appointed by Gov. Porter as Major and Aide-de-Camp on his staff.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 23.—J. G. Beyer, a prominent citizen and Assessor for Wayne Township, fell on the ice on the canal last night, striking his head against a stake. His skull was fractured, and he was unconscious until his death, which occurred in a short time.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 24.—Stephen McNabb, for fifty-six years a resident of Indianapolis, a member of the Common Council with Gov. Porter, and twenty years General Baggage Agent of the Union Railway Company, died yesterday. He was born in Kentucky in 1806.

FOR LIFE.

To the Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 24.—In the case of Crooks, on trial for the murder of Dr. Gause at Richmond, Ind., the jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree and imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

WISCONSIN.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 23.—The United States revenue cutter Andy Johnson has been put into winter quarters in the river here. Nearly all the officers have left the city, and the vessel presents a deserted appearance. Capt. Davis, whose family lives in Chicago, will remain in charge. Chief-Engineer Collins will remain for the present awaiting orders. Most of the officers have been granted a month's leave of absence, and will then await orders. The season just closed has been an unusually busy one for the Johnson. During the time since she last left winter quarters she has traveled 10,000 miles, has assisted six vessels in distress. During the season she has carried Custom-House Inspectors, Lighthouse Inspectors, and life-saving officials on their rounds, and has all the time carried a full wrecking outfit.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Dec. 24.—A suspected case of murder has been developed here. The mother of John Kodisch, 95 years old, was found dead in bed at her son's home on the morning of the 14th inst. The peculiarity of the case arousing suspicion, the body of the old lady was exhumed this afternoon and an inquest held, resulting in the discovery of serious wounds upon her person. The jury rendered a verdict that Mrs. Kodisch came to her death from injuries inflicted by some person or persons to them unknown. Kodisch's wife has been arrested under suspicion of being implicated in her mother-in-law's death.

DAKOTA.

A MURDER AT GRAND FORKS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 24.—A Grand Forks special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: "George Colby, a clerk in Barton's shoe store, East Grand Forks, shot James Saunders, a farmer living six miles north. Saunders bought a pair of shoes in the store, and a dispute arose about making change, when a fight ensued, friends of Saunders taking part. All parties were slightly under the influence of liquor, and Colby claims that the shooting was in self-defense. The ball penetrated the bowels, and from the fact that Saunders passes blood the physicians think he cannot live. Colby waived an examination and gave bonds in $1,000 for appearance before the grand jury."

MICHIGAN.

FINED FOR LIBEL.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 23.—Father Skorlizk, the Polish Catholic priest at Bay City, Mich., who was recently arrested on a charge of beating the church organist, who died, it is alleged, of his injuries, was fined $250 this morning for libeling a member of his church from the pulpit.

ALIGHTED FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 24.—At Delphos, O., last night Ewald Kenster, a brewer of that place, fell under a passenger train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway while attempting to alight after it had started, and received injuries which caused death a few hours later.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION.

Ye merry hearts that meet to laugh and dance the hours away,
Ye gentle hearts that better love in sheltered homes to pray,
Think of the homes whose Christmas guests are only want and care!
Think of the hearts too sad for mirth—too sad perchance for prayer.

O sad and short the wintry days—O sad and long the night—
When in the heart there is no hope, and in the house no light—
No fire—no food! Yet goodly gifts, yet words of Christmas cheer,
Can make the grave seem further off—can make the Heaven more near!

FOREIGN.

Davitt Draws a Sad Picture of the Condition of Ireland.

Famine, Discontent, and Coercion the Curse of the Green Isle.

Unfavorable Complications No Longer Feared in the Case of Gambetta.

Increasing Excitement in Italy Over the Execution of Overdank in Austria.

No Immediate Changes in the Spanish Cabinet Expected—Bank Suspension in Switzerland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAMINE, DISCONTENT, AND COERCION.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Davitt, in a speech at Wolverhampton last evening, summed up the present condition of Ireland as one of famine, discontent, and coercion. He considered the prevailing distress to be owing to the unjust system of land laws, rack-rent, and discouragement of every form of trade revival. The remedy consisted in the turning of a great part of the grass lands into cultivation and the introduction of a system of loans to oppressed tenants in order to enable them to tide over the coming winter.

RELIEVING DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

A largely-attended meeting was held here last night for the purpose of organizing a fund to relieve distress in Ireland. Many telegrams and letters from clergymen, including Archbishop Croke, were read, describing the outlook as gloomy and appalling, and stating that the people are on the verge of famine. A resolution passed urging the Government to take steps to prevent the people in Ireland from perishing from the want of the necessaries of life.

DILKE'S OFFICE.

The *Daily News* states that Sir Charles Dilke will enter the the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board, George Dodson, the present incumbent, becoming Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

BOXING.

A series of boxing contests, extending over three days, organized by William Madden, of New York, who offered prizes amounting to £50, ended yesterday. The object of the competitions was to ascertain who was really the best pugilist in England, with a view of making a match with America's best man. Mitchell, of Birmingham, middle-weight, won, displaying great smartness. There were thirty-two entries.

AN EDITOR CHARGED WITH SEDITIOUS LIBEL.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—Summons has been served upon O'Brien, editor of the *United Ireland*, requiring him to appear to answer the charge of seditious libel.

WESTGATE.

Witnesses in the Phœnix Park murder case failed to identify Westgate.

EGAN'S RETURN.

Patrick Egan has returned.

ITALY.

EXCITEMENT OVER OVERDANK'S EXECUTION.

ROME, Dec. 24.—Of the students arrested here and at Naples in connection with the riotous demonstrations following upon the hanging of Overdank, some have been discharged, some fined, and some sentenced to imprisonment of one and two months. The agitation is spreading throughout the country. The Minister of Foreign Affairs called upon the Austrian Ambassador today and expressed regret at the display of feeling against Austria by Italians engaged in the disorders.

THE POPE CONGRATULATED.

The Pope today received the Cardinals, who presented the customary congratulations. In replying to an address, his Holiness said: "The Papacy is proclaimed to be a great moral force, and the Powers are reknitting their relations with it."

SPAIN.

GIVING THANKS.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—The royal family attended a grand thanksgiving service today on account of the Queen's safe delivery.

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES,

a Ministerial motion declaring against any change in the Constitution of 1876 was adopted, 221 to 18. The Cortes then adjourned to Jan. 8. The victory of the Ministry is much commented upon in political circles. Only Republicans voted against the motion, while Conservative members of the Dynastic Left abstained from voting, being unwilling to show their small numerical strength. The opinion prevails that although the new party obtained greater success in the political debates in the Chamber of Deputies than in the Senate, the Government has not been materially weakened. Therefore no Cabinet changes are expected for the present.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA RECOVERING.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Gambetta's condition is as satisfactory as it could possibly be under the circumstances. The pain is diminishing. The doctors no longer fear any complication. It is believed he will soon be convalescent.

AN INLAND SEA IN AFRICA.

De Lesseps announces that a scheme for the creation of an inland sea in Africa will be prosecuted by private enterprise.

TONQUIN.

The *Republique Francaise* expresses satisfaction at the Government's deciding to act vigorously in Tonquin.

At a meeting of the Council yesterday, it was decided that the introduction of a vote of credit for the Tonquin expedition was not urgent now, as the departure of Chinese troops from Tonquin had greatly facilitated matters and rendered the dispatch of the expedition not immediately necessary. The withdrawal of troops was brought about by the vigorous representations of the French Ambassador at Pekin. Only a force of 750 infantry will be sent to Tonquin as a reinforcement at present. If this is insufficient, then only will the Government ask the Chambers for a grant of means to insure the treaty of 1874 being respected.

RUSSIA.

ROYALTY'S DOINGS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—The Empress and Emperor dined with Grand Duke Vladimir Saturday. They also visited the opera at the Marien Theatre, and afterwards returned to Anuitchkoff Palace. Today the Emperor reviewed the Finland Regiment of Guards.

ARREST OF AN INVENTOR.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Arends, the Russian inventor of a system of shorthand, has been arrested.

CHINA.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN ENVOYS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—A Hong Kong letter says:

The Russian Envoy is about to leave Pekin permanently. The German Envoy will also retire presently. John Russell Young, United States Envoy, will then be the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps—the oldest member, whereas two months ago he was the youngest.

THE NAVY.

Li Hong Chang continues to push forward the reorganization of the navy, and has ordered additional torpedo boats from Germany. Great quantities of small arms were also purchased for the army, a considerable number, it is reported, on behalf of the Corean Government.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE MILITARY EXPEDITION TO ZULULAND.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Dec. 24.—The authorities are making great efforts to conceal the real objects of the military expedition to Zululand. Besides reinstating Cetewayo on his throne, the troops will probably be employed in an effort to secure the annexation of a large tract in Zululand adjoining Natal.

SWITZERLAND.

SUSPENSION OF A BANK.

GENEVA, Dec. 24.—Great consternation was caused in Bernese-Oberland by the suspension of the Interlaken Comptoir Escompte. The manager, a member of the Cantonal Government, has absconded.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

DEATH OF A PRESIDENT.

PANAMA, Dec. 24.—President Zaldua, of the United States of Colombia, died at Baga the 22d. The Vice-President assumed the Presidency.

A BAD FAMILY.

Cold-Blooded Murder by a Member of the Notorious Chumley Family in Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 24.—Another bloody chapter must be written in the sensational history of a notorious Cincinnati family. Jim Chumley killed his man tonight. His father, a well-known officer, was shot down in the office of the Central Station two years ago last August by Col. Tom Snelbaker, the manager of the Vine Street Opera-House, who was acquitted of the homicide. Ella, the youngest daughter, was the mistress of Snelbaker and the original cause of that tragedy. Mollie Evans, another daughter, was notorious as a worker of country members at Columbus. She is now a Cincinnati sporting-woman. Lee Chumley, another daughter of this remarkable family, was prominent years ago as a stage-dancer, and is believed by many to be identical with Fanny Lear, the scarlet woman who was exiled from the Russian Empire for mashing a Grand Duke and getting from him some of the imperial family diamonds. The Chumleys are scattered now. Jim has been a man of all work for William H. Dunkmann, undertaker and livery-stable man, corner of Everett and John streets, for several months. Thomas Lamb, formerly a livery-stable keeper whom drink had dragged down, was employed in the same establishment. Chumley is 31, and unmarried. He lived in the stable. Lamb was 39, and had a wife and five little children living in two rooms near the stable. Mrs. Lamb brought both men their suppers every night, which they ate together in the office. Tonight shortly after 6 o'clock Lamb was drunk, but both men were eating in the office as usual—Mrs. Lamb sitting near on a sofa. Chumley told Lamb to wash three wagons, which he declined to do, and complained that he did all the work. A quarrel resulted, blows were interchanged, and as Mrs. Lamb rushed from the office Chumley drew a bull-dog revolver and fired twice, hitting Lamb in the left shoulder and four inches below the heart. The last wound was fatal. Half an hour later he was dead. Chumley ran out for a doctor, and quietly submitted to arrest. He claims the shooting was in self-defense. He is a man of no reputation. At the time his father was killed he was on the police force, but was discharged after a year's service.

AMUSEMENTS.

German Drama at McVicker's.

Isenstein's German dramatic company appeared last evening at McVicker's in the well-known historical drama entitled "Das Kätchen von Heilbronn." As a literary production this play has considerable value, being the product of Heinrich von Kleist, and arranged for the stage by Holbein, but as a stage play it is no better than the ordinary blood-and-thunder dramas of the present day. It is about as sensational as anything can well be imagined. The subject is derived from a love affair between a German maiden, the daughter of an artisan, and one of the feudal Barons, who, in spite of all possible obstacles thrown in the way of their union, become united at last, and in the end the noble bridegroom is rewarded for his fidelity by being informed that his ladylove is the daughter of the Emperor. Although the performance was a highly-creditable one, Mr. Richard and Miss Trautmann and Mr. Welb and Mrs. Markham particularly distinguishing themselves, yet it would hardly be good policy for the manager of the German theatre to bring out dramas of this kind too often, as the patrons of this theatre would rather like something less blood-curdling.

MIDNIGHT MASS.

Solemn Services at the Church of the Ascension.

A midnight mass was celebrated last night in the Church of the Ascension, Elm street, near La Salle avenue, the Rev. Arthur Ritchie officiating. The mass itself was exquisitly rendered, and was much after the manner of celebrating mass in the Catholic Church, Dr. Ritchie acting as celebrant without deacons, but having two acolytes and candle-bearers and incense-bearers at the altar with him. The church interior was appropriately festooned with evergreens, which hung from the ceilings and walls, and was entwined about the chancel rails. Both altars were brilliantly lighted with wax candles in silver and golden candelabra and candlesticks. Upon the main altar were several vases of flowers, including fragrant roses and calla-lilies. The procession entered at 12 o'clock precisely, through the centre aisle of the church, chanting the Processional Hymn, No. 49, commencing "Of the Father's Love Begotten." The procession was headed by an acolyte carrying a golden crozier. Following him came two candle-bearing acolytes and two acolytes carrying incense lamps. Following these came the regular choir of the church. This had been strengthened by the addition of the Misses Mulford, Street, Martin, and Kriegh, Mr. Charles H. Clark, tenor, and Mr. A. L. Goldsmith, bass. For the introit the 98th Psalm was chanted, commencing, "O sing unto the Lord." Following this the celebrant repeated the usual order of the church and read the lesson from the Scriptures. "The Kyrie Eleison," from Beethoven's Mass in C, was then rendered, Miss Mulford singing the soprano solo exceedingly well, and the rich music was brought out in all its grandeur through the assistance of Mr. John R. West, the organist, and Mrs. W. H. Smith, the pianiste, Mr. Walter Greenleaf, the conductor, keeping the large choir under good control. After the Kyrie the choir rendered as a sequence hymn 42, commencing "O come all ye faithful." The priest read from the first chapter of John, commencing at the first verse, after which Gounod's St. Cecilia mass was sung, commencing with the Credo, followed by the Sanctus. After this the Offertory was made. Then came the Benedictus, in which there is a fine tenor solo, which was ably rendered by Mr. Clark, the priest doing the prayers in the Gregorian chant. Then came the Agnus Gloria, the communion hymns being Nos. 345, 346, and 348. The recessional hymn was No. 44, commencing, "While shepherds watched their flocks by night." This closed the service. The little church was packed in every part, great difficulty being experienced in making room sufficient for the procession to enter the church. It was long before midnight that the people commenced to come, and by 11:45 there was scarcely standing-room in the edifice.

"Golden Medical Discovery" for all scrofulous and virulent blood poisons is specific. By druggists.

The grip of pneumonia may be warded off with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

HERR JOHANN MOST.

Arrival of the Leading European Anarchist in Chicago.

His Experience in German Jails as a Prisoner of State.

He Believes in an Even Division of Property and Wealth All Around.

Johann Most, the celebrated German Socialist and the editor of the *Freiheit*, reached Chicago yesterday morning at 8 o'clock and proceeded to the residence of Dr. E. Schmidt, whose guest he will be during his stay in this city. Herr Most is probably the leading anarchist of his time, and his experiences have been varied and startling. There is nothing, however, about his looks, manner, or speech to suggest the revolutionist. He is slight in build, wears a handsome brown beard, has a voice of pleasant calibre, and is decidedly an agreeable man to meet. He told a TRIBUNE reporter last evening that the scribe could not guess his age. The mind-reader who held the Faber put it at 30 years. Herr Most will be 37 in a few months. He is a Bavarian by birth, and was apprenticed to a bookbinder. He first came to the front as a Socialist fourteen years ago, when he protested against the treatment of the Socialists by the Government of Austria. He was promptly plumped into prison, and upon his release visited many towns and cities in Austria, never failing to advocate the Socialistic cause. The authorities ran him out of Vienna, and Herr Most went to Chemnitz, where he edited the *Free Press*. His expressions were here regarded as criminal, and he was again thrown into jail. Leaving prison-bars once more behind him, he went to Mayence and started the *Volkstimme*. He was sent to the Reichstag in 1874, and the penalty of a speech which he delivered in defense of the Paris Commune was nineteen months in jail. Subsequently he started the Berlin *Free Press* and wrote a number of books and pamphlets devoted to the propaganda of Socialism. He was many times arrested and sent to jail, and it was not until 1878 that he determined to leave the Continent and settle in England. In London he established the *Freiheit*, but was sent to jail in 1880 for praising the assasin of the Czar. When Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke were killed in Phœnix Park, Dublin, Most's paper, the *Freiheit*, printed an article which resulted in the suppression of the paper. Her Majesty's blue-coated "Bobbies" swooped down upon that printing office, and the place that knew it knew it no more forever. Herr Most and his compositors were escorted to jail, and upon his release the editor of the *Freiheit* determined to come to America and plant his paper here.

At the office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* last evening Herr Most was found in company with Herr Spier and Dr. Schmidt. He was in a communicative mood, and had many agreeable things to say about the City of Chicago, its growth, and its magnificent future. He considers America the grandest country in the world.

"Do you intend to stay here?"

"At present not longer than a few months. I have agreed to return to England, and I intend to keep my word."

"What was your special object in coming to America?"

"To establish the *Freiheit* here and to present my views to those who care to listen to them."

"Is not the *Freiheit* now published on the Continent?"

"Yes, in Switzerland. It was transferred there when the English Government suppressed it. It has been published regularly, and it will so continue. It has never omitted an issue on time."

"Do you believe in the Commune?"

"Yes. It seems to me to be the embodiment of fair play, and fair play you know is a jewel. I entertain the views of the Carl Marx school of agitators, but advocate the practice of the Anarchist. I am not one of the impracticables. I believe in an even division all around. I hold that the domain of the country should be owned by the people, and that the profit from the manufactories should be divided between those interested in them. Some people claim that I contemplate the overthrow of society. It is not so. I would build up society and give it a healthier tone."

"But you eulogized the men who assasinated the Czar."

"In the interest of the people, yes. That one man's weak will decided the destinies of millions.

HE CREATED UNTOLD MISERY.

He was a tyrant. He deserved death and his death was simply an act of too long delayed justice. The amount of human misery that man caused will never be understood. His death was but an episode in the forward march of freedom. People inclined to criticise say that the Socialists and Communists are impractical. It is not true. The people are always practical. You can always trust them to rise to the level of the occasion. They admire nothing so much as justice, and they can be trusted to enforce the principle of fair play and half the road. In America I shall speak for the welfare of the workingmen. Workingmen the world over are revolutionists, and their emancipation can only come through agitation. Where the workingman has no power, social and National bankruptcy must follow. The labor movement is gaining steadily, and there is strong ground for hope for a brighter future for the workingman."

Tomorrow evening Herr Most lectures in Vorwärts Turn-Hall.

AN INFAMOUS DEN.

Some Further Revelations Concerning Madame Vannornum's Place.

The den of pre-natal murderers at No. 155 Centre avenue, raided by the police Saturday evening, appears to have been a most infamous abode of iniquity—the most infamous, in fact, which the police have ever had the good fortune to discover and break up in this city. Its only approximate counterpart in the criminal annals of Chicago was the den which Dr. Franklin Brooks formerly kept on West Kinzie street, which the police broke up a few years ago by sending the Doctor and his brother to the penitentiary. Yet this was a small and ill-furnished institution compared with the one coducted by Mrs. Vannornum. The abominable hostelry kept in New York by the late Mme. Restell may have been worse, but not much, and if it was, it was owing to Mme. Restell's superior qualifications rather than any lack of intent on the part of Mme. Vannornum. No. 155 Centre avenue is a modest appearing two-story frame house situated near the corner of Congress street. The interior is very well furnished, and from the number of inmates, and the fact that there is a bed in each room of the house, one may judge correctly that the institution has enjoyed a patronage far in excess of the capacities of the house. Mrs. Vannornum has lived there since May 1 of the present year. The lessee of the house is William Ingelstorf, a Jew, who is employed as cutter in some down-town cloakmaking establishment. He also is the reputed owner of the furniture, and the reputed husband of Mrs. V., although each of them denies that the marital relation ever existed between them. The inmates of the house are authority for the statement, however, that they lived together ostensibly as man and wife. Ingelstorf is the man who was arrested with Mrs. Vannornum Saturday evening. Early yesterday morning the police made the third and final arrest in the case at the residence of Dr. George Kellogg, No. 757 Jackson street. The Doctor is said to be the person who performed all the operations, the Professor, as it were, of the institution. He was away nearly all night in attendance upon a patient, and when captured yesterday morning just as he reached his home, he had no suspicion of what he was wanted for at the station. The two still remain in durance vile, no opportunity having been afforded them yesterday for procuring bail.

OFFICERS DAVIS AND EARLY,

who worked up the case and effected the arrests, were interviewed by a reporter last evening at the Despiaines Street Station. The first information as to the character of the people at No. 155 was received, they said, some two weeks ago by Capt. Bonfield, and came from, they thought, a woman who had been through the institution and knew by her own experience whereof she was speaking. The Captain happened to have in mind the name and address of a woman who he thought could be induced to enter the detective service, and by going to the house and entering as an inmate become familiar with all that was going on there, and in this way make a full exposé of the nefarious business carried on. This lady—whose name will no doubt appear when the proper time comes—gave her consent, and "making up" for the rôle she was to enact, filled her trunk with loose-fitting wrappers and went to the house and engaged board. She represented herself in trouble, and was readily admitted, and once inside she not only took notes of everything she could see or ascertain, but submitted full reports daily to the police. From these it appears that the regular charge for board was from $10 to $14 per week; that the landlady charged $25 extra for her personal attention to patients, and that the doctor who performed the required operation also charged $25 for his services. Not all patients came there for the purpose of having abortions performed; some were content to bide their time for natural delivery. Such of these as were not persuaded to a different course were not permitted to know the true character of the house, although if any of them suggested it Mrs. Vannornum was only too willing to rid them of their progeny. What she did with the babes is not yet known, but the police give her credit in this respect by entertaining the suspicion that she is the mysterious woman who has dropped so many wailing infants on the doorsteps of West Division residences. There is now at the house an infant belonging to some woman not an inmate whom Mrs. Vannornum attended a few weeks ago. It is suspected, however, that she at some time or other may have had a more summary method of getting rid of them. The report also submits the information that Mrs. Vannornum has for a long time past been engaged in blackmailing the gentlemen friends of the lady boarders, and that one individual, a man of standing in the community, having a goodly share of wealth and a wife and family, was to be her victim to the tune of $2,500 some day this week. If he did not come down with the cash an exposé was threatened. Of this amount $2,000 was to go to the woman, the mistress of the man referred to, who had lent herself to the scheme; Mrs. Vannornum was to get $400, and Dr. Kellogg $100. Afterwards these arrangements were somewhat altered by Mrs. V., who said $25 was enough for the Doctor, and by a proposition from the same source that $500 of the money be laid aside for a pleasure-trip to California. The female detective, during her presence in the house, also ingratiated herself into the favor of the inmates who she surmised were soonest to require the attentions of a nurse, and when at last that time arrived she made herself most officious in waiting upon them. Last Tuesday Dr. Kellogg called at the house, and is alleged to have operated upon a woman known simply as Mrs. Jones. Thursday he again called, and, it is said, performed another operation. Friday the woman was very much worse, and he was sent for again. Another operation proved necessary, for which he demanded $25 extra. The patient was very ill Saturday, and was seized in labor early in the evening. Mrs. Vannornum was giving her personal attention to the case, and just as the delivery took place the female spy slipped down stairs, unlocked the front door, and

GAVE THE SIGNAL TO OFFICER DAVIS,

who was watching in close proximity. He entered the house stealthily, and ascending the heavily-carpeted stairway entered the room where Mrs. Jones was lying just at the moment when Mrs. Vannornum was about removing the fetus. He was upon her before she knew it, and stood peering over her shoulder when she discovered him, and throwing up her hand with a slight exclamation she said: "There's no gentlemen admitted in this house."

"Oh, I'm a privileged character," replied the officer.

"Are you a physician?" she asked, with a puzzled look on her countenance.

"No; I'm simply here on business."

"Do you belong to the license department?" This question was evidently prompted by her knowledge of the fact that the State Board of Health was after her.

"Well, no, not in particular," replied the officer, and then disclosing his authority he placed her under arrest. She took it coolly, laughed, and was perfectly willing to go to the station.

The officer told her to go ahead and complete her attendance upon the sick woman, but she peremptorily refused, saying: "No; if she dies it ain't my fault."

She was then sent to the station in a patrol wagon, and Dr. J. W. Hutchins was hastily summoned to attend Mrs. Jones. He gave her the required treatment and pronounced her to be in as good a condition as could be expected under the circumstances. Yesterday the police called in Mrs. Rockwell, a professional nurse, and under her care it is expected that the patient will soon be able to be about. It is doubtful, however, if she can be used as a witness, as she swears she would end her existence if compelled to disclose her identity. She is a woman of apparent refinement and education, shrewd and cunning in the world's affairs, and is said to be very highly connected. While her conduct has not been entirely above suspicion, she was yet in good social standing, and her eccentricities were accounted for by the fact that she had had a goodly share of domestic trouble. Jones is not her name, of course, but she threatens to commit suicide rather than reveal it, and the police thus far have not pressed her to disclose it. The chief witness for the prosecution is likely to be a girl named Lizzie, who had an operation performed upon her, and whose money having given out, was employed in working out her bill as a domestic.

The police, who have remained in charge of the house ever since the arrest, relate some curious facts which they have ascertained while there. The house appears to have been a regular harem of unfortunate women. They found there no less than eleven women, three of whom were expecting daily to be confined; and three or more of whom were convalescent after having undergone operations. Two of the woman were Mrs. Vannornum's daughter and niece. The former expects to be confined very shortly in a regular and natural manner; the latter was to have been married yesterday to a young German named Schultz. The latter procured his license Saturday and despite the disclosures made is yet anxious to marry the girl.

ONE OF THE OLDER INMATES

of the place is authority for the statements that as many as twelve abortions were performed there in one week; that upon one occasion Dr. Kellogg was engaged in an operation just eleven minutes from the time he entered the house until he left it again; and that the landlady, in order to divert suspicion, almost invariably called in some reputable physician of the neighborhood when she had a patient about to be delivered naturally.

Mrs. Vannornum is a large, fleshy woman of full 45 years of age. Ingelstorf is about 50 years of age, and the two as seen together frequently upon the street would pass for a respectable married pair.

Dr. George Kellogg is a regular practitioner, who for a time had an office at the corner of Ashland avenue and Lake street. He, too, is quite an elderly man, and his gray hair and side whiskers give him quite a venerable appearance. He has practiced in this city for eighteen years, and has generally enjoyed a good practice. Prior to the fire he was quite well off, and recently, as he says, he has been retrieving former losses. No word of suspicion was ever heard concerning him until this case came up. All three prisoners were visited in their cells at the station last evening, but their attorney, W. S. Forrest, had previously seen them, and they obeyed his instructions to the letter and refused to be interviewed. Dr. Kellogg said he very much regretted it, as he thought the explanation which he could make would save his friends and family from much of the mortification which they would certainly feel at the publication of the facts of the prosecution.

FOOTPADS STILL AT IT.

The footpads and sluggers keep it up right along. At 6 o'clock Saturday night Earnest Brandt, of No. 229 East Randolph street, was walking along Canal street, and when between Taylor and Polk streets he was held up by five young men, who relieved him of $8 in silver, all he had. For some unknown reason they did not beat him, and when they went away he followed them and located them in a saloon on the corner of Clinton and Twelfth streets. He then notified the Twelfth Street Station, and Officers Carraher and Kenny, of the patrol, who responded, and arrested two of the gang, who are positively identified by Mr. Brandt. They gave the names of Robert G. Morey and John McConnell, and claim to be strangers in the city. They are charged with robbery.

At midnight, a cook named Albert Thompson, living at No. 27 Front street, was on his way over the Milwaukee avenue viaduct when he was met by six men who choked him severely and robbed him of $4 in cash and a satchel containing goods worth $8 or $10. He reported the loss at the Despiaines Street Station.

Miss M. C. Hill, a dressmaker living at No. 44 Centre avenue, was a victim of robbers about 8:30 o'clock Saturday night. She had just delivered some work at No. 45 La Salle avenue, when she was suddenly set upon by two footpads, who wrenched from her hand a reticule containing $25 and a ticket for the Star Lecture Course. The villains escaped, and Miss Hill is unable to give a description of them.

A lady whose name could not be learned was turning the corner of Sangamon and Hubbard streets yesterday afternoon when three young hoodlums ran up to her and snatched a pocketbook which she was carrying in her hand. Barney Henry, of No. 183 Blue Island avenue, witnessed the outrage and started in pursuit of the thieves. An officer joined in the chase, and two of the fugitives were finally captured. They threw the purse away before the officer overtook them, but it was afterward found. The prisoners were taken to the Despiaines Street Station, where they gave their names as Dick Coleman and Charles Jordan. The lady, singularly enough, did not wait to see the result of the chase after them or reclaim her lost purse. It contained a bunch of keys, but no money.

John Kent, 22 years old, a switchman of the Rock Island Road, was met at the corner of Twenty-second and Dearborn streets last night by four unknown thugs, who assaulted him and sent him home with two severe knife wounds, one on the head and the other on the right side.

The sand-baggers were operating boldly Friday night on the West Side. They met a gentleman on Madison street just opposit the Gault House about midnight, and felled him to the ground with their trusty weapons and relieved him of $85 in cash and a gold watch and chain. He was stunned by the blows administered, and was lying in the street unconscious for several moments. When he recovered, he went to the Gault House and telephoned his experience to the Desplaines Street Police Station. Two detectives were detailed on the case, but nothing was told to the reporters about the robbery by the police. The clerk at the Gault House said the victim of the robbery was a finely-attired, middle-aged gentleman, whose appearance and manners generally indicated him to be some one of wealth and respectability. His name had been forgotten at the Gault House, however, and, as already stated, the police did not divulge it.

FIRE RECORD.

Meagre Account of a Big Blaze at Livermore, Ia.—Fires Elsewhere.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 24.—The eastern portion of Livermore, Ia., was almost entirely destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning, caused by a defective flue in a frame building occupied by James Meager as a meat market. The post-office was among the buildings destroyed, but all small matter was saved. The total loss is estimated at $30,000, with about $7,000 insurance. Further particulars cannot be obtained tonight.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERU, Ind., Dec. 23.—The house of a farmer named William Ream, living near Denver, this county, was destroyed by fire today. The family barely escaped being burned to death. Ream loses everything, so sudden was the conflagration. His loss is in the neighborhood of $3,000.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Dec. 24.—The main building of Freeman & Clark's novelty wood-working establishment burned. Fifty men are thrown out of employment and lose their tools, some of which cannot be duplicated in this country. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insurance, $12,000. R. L. Howe & Co.'s pail and tub factory, and the Claremont Tile Company's establishment were damaged slightly. The wood-working establishment will be rebuilt.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 24.—A fire in the Southern cotton warehouse, containing about 1,400 bales, caused slight damage. Insurance $68,000.

The alarm from Box 832 at 12:20 this morning was occasioned by a $200 blaze in Mrs. Stack's frame building, No. 146 Milton avenue. Cause of fire unknown.

CHICAGO FIRES.

The alarm from Box 23 at 5:15 yesterday afternoon was caused by the bursting of a gas-pipe under the sidewalk at the corner of Central avenue and Lake street. No damage. In responding to the alarm Bullwinkle's insurance patrol-wagon collided with a grip-car at the corner of Lake and State streets, breaking the pole of the wagon and bending the dashboard of the car.

The alarm from Box 68 at 7:45 last night was caused by a kerosene-lamp explosion in a frame dwelling at No. 420 South Clark street, occupied by K. Meyer as a residence and restaurant. Damage, $100.

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

Early yesterday morning the dead body of Edgar Skinner was found in bed in his room at No. 127 La Salle street, and from an empty powder paper labeled morphine it was apparent that Skinner's death was due to an overdose of the drug. Deceased was 49 years, and a widower. He was formerly employed as a traveling salesman for a St. Louis business-house, but for two months has been out of employment. His brother, Mr. Oscar Skinner, who keeps a grocery store at No. 349 West Madison street, said that Edgar was in the habit of taking morphine, and that the overdose was unquestionably taken by mistake, as the man was not of a melancholy disposition. He leaves two children who are at present in New York. The body was left in the room, and the inquest will be held there today.

REFORMATION BY SUICIDE.

Samuel A. Smith, 26 years old, the son of a Hebrew citizen residing at No. 238 Fourth avenue, has been dissipating considerably of late, and yesterday his father read him a lecture and obtained from him a promise to reform. That he was in earnest when he promised to discontinue his fast life is very certain, for he hied himself up-stairs to his bedroom, put the muzzle of a 22-calibre "gun" to his left breast and fired a bullet into his lung. The report of the shot brought the other members of the family to his assistance, and medical aid was hastily summoned. Dr. Thurston, the attending physician, says the wound will undoubtedly prove fatal. The bullet entered the breast just below the left nipple, and could not be extracted.

LATE LOCALS.

Bridget O'Rourke and her husband, Bill O'Rourke, left their home at No. 108 Miller street about 10 o'clock last night and rushed into the Kennedy domicile next door for the purpose, as they afterward explained, of "cleaning out the whole family." Bridget carried a knife with her, and with it she inflicted several gashes in the face of Mr. Kennedy's daughter Sarah, a maiden of 18. The wounds are not dangerous. Bill and Bridget were arrested and locked up at the Twelfth Street Station.

In a free-for-all fight that took place last night at the corner of Division and Wesson streets John Gannon, 24 years old, living at No. 147 Wesson street, received a knife wound about ten inches long, extending from his right eye to the back of his neck. He was removed to his home and attended by Dr. Hess, who says the patient is likely to be paralyzed for life as a result of the wound. Gannon refused to divulge the name of his assailant. The police say that every man in the party was drunk.

Burglars broke into a freight car of the Fort Wayne Road near the foot of Fourteenth street some time during Saturday night and made away with three barrels of flour. The plunder was found yesterday at the house of Patrick McMahon and he and his better half will spend Christmas behind the bars. They are locked up at the Twelfth Street Station.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Scarlet-Fever.—The best nourishment in this dire disease is Arend's Kumyss. The little sufferers relish it, it allays the fever, makes them comfortable, and keeps up their strength. Arend's drug-store, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

A homœopathic traveling case should accompany every one leaving the city. A large assortment of compact cases will be found at Boericke & Tafel's Pharmacy, 234 Wabash avenue, corner Jackson street.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure. Absolute and certain. Statements by hundreds of the cured in "Treatise," mailed free. Cure, $1. D. D. Dewey & Co., 182 Fulton street, New York.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MAGAZINE.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

A POPULAR MONTHLY OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY. BEGINNING THE NEW VOLUME.

CONTAINING: 1. COLORADO SPRINGS. By George Rex Buckman. Illustrated. 2. THE JEWEL IN THE LOTOS. A Story. By Mary Agnes Tincker. With Frontispiece. 3. A CRUISE AMONG THE WINDWARD ISLANDS. The Log of the Vega. Two Papers. (I.) By Caspar Wistar. 4. RAIN, KISSES, RAIN! From the Italian of De Amicis. By Frederick Townsend. 5. WEE JOUKYDAIDLES. A Story. By Lizzie W. Champney. 6. BABY CHARLEY. A Poem. By Sidney Lanier. 7. JOHN BROWN AT DUTCH HENRY'S CROSSING. By Leverett W. Spring. 8. THROUGH THE STORM. A Story. By Willis Boyd Allen. 9. CHURCH-MUSIC. By William F. Biddle. 10. THE PERFECT GIFT. By Carlotta Perry. 11. MR. HOLMAN LUNT'S PRIZE. A Story. By Kate Upson Clark. 12. A DAY IN TOKIO. By Charles Wood. 13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP: 1. Public Topics: Holiday Times—Election-Scenes in New York. 2. Place aux Dames: The Ladies of Salt Lake City. 3. Anecdotical and Miscellaneous: The Old Gold Mansion—American Manners—The Ballet-Girl. 14. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1883.

The distinctive reputation of LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE as "eminently readable" will, it is trusted, be confirmed and extended during the coming year. The special aim of its conductors is to secure such treatment of the great variety of topics embraced within its scope as shall render it attractive to the general mass of intelligent readers, a favorite in the family circle, and a means of culture as well as of entertainment.

While fiction, in the form of serials and of short stories, holds a prominent place in its pages, it has gained particular notice by its sketches of travel and adventure, studies of life and character, and articles on natural history and other scientific subjects, written with the freshness that comes from personal observation and experience, in a lively style, and with abundant anecdotical illustrations.

One of the chief attractions will be the fascinating SERIAL STORY, commenced in the January number, entitled

"The Jewel in the Lotos,"

by Mary Agnes Tincker, author of "Signor Monaldini's Niece," "By the Tiber," etc., in which the interest will be found to centre on three finely contrasted female characters, Italian, English, and American, and which, besides many exquisite pictures of Italian life and scenery, embodies the writer's matured views on some of the leading questions of the day.

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Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of "The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company" will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on the second day of January, 1883, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m., for the election of Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. HENRY E. LOWE, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 20, 1882.

THE PULPIT.

Christmas Appropriately Observed in Nearly All the Churches Yesterday.

Prof. Swing Eloquently Discourses on the Breadth of Man's Life.

Dr. Thomas Preaches on the Angelic Overture at the Birth of Christ.

Bishop McLaren's Eloquent Comparison of the First and Second Coming.

Christmas, Past, Present, and To Come—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Locke.

Abstracts of Discourses by Drs. Cowl, Lorimer, Scudder, Kittredge, and Others.

PROF. DAVID SWING.

The Breadth of Man's Life.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday forenoon to a large congregation in the Central Church. His theme was "The Breadth of Man's Life." Following is the sermon:

Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels. Thou hast crowned him with glory and honor.—*Psalms, viii., 5.*

The glory of the ocean is to be found chiefly in its greatness. Even when it can show no marvelous color of morning and evening and lies dull under a November sky, it is still the same amazing part of our globe. Its dimensions are all so vast that it does not depend upon color, or wind, or day or night for all its charm. When these modifications of its surface are denied, it has a wonderful beauty in its dimensions. Its length, its breadth, its depth are enough to secure for it perpetual study and profound admiration. But from its vast surface and power one can look away and feel that there is a similar greatness in man—a scope, an expanse which separates him from all other forms of animal being. While there are individuals who are fitly described by the adjectives "little" and "small," yet the human race merits no such term of reproach. It is the ocean. Be the sky over man cloudy or clear, be the time winter or summer, day or night, the human race lies outspread before us the one immense thing. In its presence all the objects of earth fade. Hills, and mountains, and valleys, and seas are cold, cheap pictures compared with the spectacle of mankind. Would there were some measurement of this object, for could the mind reach some true realization of what is in this human division of life it might stand nearer than it has ever stood to the presence of a God. Atheism comes soonest to those who belittle the human race; for the less important a creature is the more easily can chance or chemistry produce it. To make an insect the modern materialism asks only a few drops of stagnant water and a few hours of hot sun, but to fashion the horse and the elephant it asks for millions of years of evolution. Could we properly measure man, we should perhaps give up the idea of his evolution and should ask the creative power of an Almighty. Our creative theories would be alarmed by his immensity.

We all live too near this greatest of earth's phenomena to enable us to realize his many and noblest qualities. As a prophet is not without honor except in his own country, and is there looked upon as only a farmer or a shepherd or only "a carpenter's son," so man suffers much from not being able to go away from his world and find a judgment not rendered by those too familiar with his face and actions. The earth is too much accustomed to itself to be able to find its own resemblance to a Deity. The success of individuals comes to themselves so slowly that they are seldom conscious of any greatness, however great they may be, and equally an age marches so slowly up its great hight that it does not realize how far behind it sleeps the valley of barbarism whence it may have set forth. Our own land has moved along so easily toward its new modes of speech by lightning, and of travel in palaces on sea and land, and toward all its numberless discoveries and inventions that it does not measure the length and dignity of the steps it has taken. In a large town in this vicinity a family rang their telephone to inquire about the sick child of a relative who lived in a village thirty miles away. They needed no reply in words, for they could hear the sobs of the mother and the footsteps of the father going up the stairs to the chamber of death. What can be the disease of our minds or of our hearts that a few days or years of familiarity should be able to conceal from us the wonders of man's career? Is it a law of nature or is it a vice that we soon pass by as common things more wonderful than much which was once committed only to books of fable? This tendency of things present to assume the form of something wearisome and common may indeed be a law of our nature to compel us to attempt new things for the morrow. There is a discontent which drives the human race onward. Once the idea of gas-light was too wonderful to be true, and now the same world is wearied with its dimness. There may be a philosophy of progress in this haste of the heart to become accustomed to what is; but whatever be the law or the vice in this matter it remains true that the human race does not half estimate itself, and thus it permits itself to be evolved from dust, and water, and sunshine whenever a philosopher comes along with some method of escaping a God. It is strange that once religion spent much of her time in attempting to show that man was only a vile worm, and that now when religion has ceased from its doleful strain science should have taken up the castaway ditty and is again singing the wormlike origin and destiny of the race. Between the recent theories of evolution and the self-reproaches of the old fathers man has not been injured by flattery. Poor mortal! destined always to live with a millstone about his neck fastened there by either a monk or a materialist! The person who wrote the eighth Psalm saw that there was something exceptional and almost infinit in man. He even stated the case more strongly than does the English translation, for while our version says, "Thou didst make man a little lower than the angels," the Hebrew is, "Thou didst make man a little less than Godlike." The Hebrew poet compared man not with angels but with God direct. And yet this is the creature which the old theology and the new science love to class with worms and animals.

One of the most impressive qualities of man is his scope. He is not like the wild beast fitted for some one thing, but he is fitted for countless aims and ends. The bird can build a nest, the beaver a house, the nightingale can sing a song, the many forms of brute life are fitted to accomplish some one work. They are like a machine which can do one thing. A press can print, a saw can divide wood, a die can make an impress of itself. But a die with Cæsar's head on it will print only that head forever. Thus the brute of any grade is limited to a single achievement. Man, however, has within his mind a variety as rich as that seen in the universe of his Creator. Indeed, man is God-like in the sweep of his intellect, for his intellectual and emotional world is a universe. Those great expositions which are held from time to time in great centres of the nations attempt in vain to group together the results of industry and taste. After all is done only small works are there gathered, such as can be boxed and shipped. The railways and ships, and the architecture and homes and fields and orchards, and the factories and mines, and towers and walls and bridges and viaducts are left far away. A world's fair is something attractive, but it does not reveal much of the soul of a man, even in his relation to things spiritual; for in no museum, or art-rooms, or vast hall can be collected the thoughts of the great, the poetic spirit of some, the musical sensibilities of others, the eloquence of another group, the wisdom of the learned, the sympathy and love of a still more excellent throng. Let the world meet in its representatives and resolve that it will indeed collect the useful and beautiful trophies of the mind, and after spending millions of money the real greatness of society would remain outside their structure. London, and Paris, and New York would not be there, nor would the wheat fields of the Northwest nor the lumber mills of the lake, nor the furnaces and looms of England be there, nor would the conversation, and joy, and laughter of the house and the streets, nor would the learned professions, the law, the pulpit, the medical calling, the statesmen, the teachers, and the writers be found in such an unveiling of wonders. As well attempt an exhibition of oceans and mountains, and summers and autumns as a display of the mind of man. Man is so God-like that he defies weight and measurement.

If this mundane intellect, supposed by some to be a descendant from the brute forms, had invented only one fine art, that result would have been sufficiently wonderful, because a fine art does not spring from any natural want such as food, or drink, or shelter, or clothing, and cannot show any natural reason of existence. If man had therefore simply learned the science and art of architecture he would have been covered over with honors, for it is a wonder of wonders that a creature should have come along with power to build the cathedrals and palaces which cover the Old World, and which are spreading into the new shores. But what must we say of this child of earth when we see him inventing three more arts—see him turning rude marble blocks into forms of exquisit beauty, turning colors into the art of painting, and gathering up sounds into music. And these arts could not express all the thoughts and emotions of his heart, and in his angelic power and aspiration he made one more—if art it may be called—literature, the great channel through which all the bright waters of the beautiful can flow. The other arts can utter each a few ideas, but this last—literature—throws open a gate of jewels and gold, and through that portal can pass all the thoughts and sentiments of man like a Queen's army and a Queen's citizens marching along toward some holiday spectacle. At the bidding of him, called by some an animal, these five arts have come into being, not evoked by necessity, but by the inborn greatness of the soul—the useful arts are born of hunger and cold perhaps, but the fine arts are born of the abstract human attachment to the beautiful.

As the race advances in time the scene grows more enchanting, for each new generation begins where the former one ceased, and thus the manhood of one age is the childhood of its successor. Thus society is a river which grows wider and deeper the further it moves away from its fountain. The genius of man turns two into four and four into eight. The single-leafed wild-rose has been enlarged into hundreds of roses of all sizes and colors and perfumes. The dahlia has passed upward into an infinit variety. So has the lily; so has the pink. The fruits have seen their kingdom similarly enlarged; and the field and the garden have been under the same wand of magic. While these events were transpiring in such a material corner of industry and skill, the simple hut of the common man had been turning into a palace; the old harp had been enlarged into the piano; the wind instruments of the ancients into the organ, and the roving musicians of the Middle Ages into an opera and orchestra; meanwhile liberty and education and a score of sciences and virtues have been added to the fabulous jewelry of the soul.

Why should you feel perplexed over your inability to measure the being of God when you cannot measure adequately the mind of man? The universe indeed may well amaze us, for its distances and its suns are stupendous. We call their place infinity and their time eternity—terms which express nothing except the weariness at last of the mind's flight; but in man the enigma of the universe is repeated. We are once more set down in the mazes of the infinit, for that the sun should be a million miles in diameter and that there should be a million suns is not so strange as that man should speak by lightning, or that a mind should write a song, or that a child should say a prayer. It is in these spiritual things the marvel of the universe lies hidden, of which marvel God is only a part, the other part being any form of intellectual life.

In his pursuit of happiness and pleasure man is equally an inexplicable enigma. He will no more reach out after money than after a moment of laughter or a simple smile. He will make long journeys to come to where minds are to show wit, and goodness, and culture. His world is so broad that it contains temples of solemn worship, and halls of merriment—and the crowd moves in great volumes to the house where it may weep. A child is a philosopher, and a philosopher is a child; and each individual is as great as all his race. All oratory, and art, and poetry, all fun and all solemnity are in each one, either fully developed or else enfolded like the leaves of an unopened rose. We may call the Christmas festival the day for the children, but it is the day for all ages, and the white hair of the father or grandfather, and the golden, or black, or brown of youth are alike visible in the scenes of happiness in these days. A Christmas in America, or England, or Germany, or Sweden is a scene not of trifling import nor of religious import only, but of interest as showing the wide outreachings of human nature. That festival is only one of the many attitudes assumed by this earthly mind. Read for example of the Christmas in Sweden. It is proclaimed along the streets by a public crier on the 24th of December. Public trials cease. Private quarrels must end. Any one violating a law in this sacred period is liable to a threefold punishment. There must be fires on all hearths. They must not go out in the night. All the old family plate must be placed on the table. The friends must go to the table and from the table singing. The food must be of the best, and it must be abundant. The food for all the domestic animals is doubled. Lest some bird may be in want upon a day so dedicated to love, sheaves of grain are fastened to high poles or trees or are placed on the roof. On Christmas Eve mysterious persons call at the door and leave presents. Youth comes with staff and in rags like a beggar. Some come on horseback in all forms of disguise. A large bundle is left which in the midst of endless wrappings contains a bracelet or a ring or a coin. All is joy and mystery. Those who wait upon the table dress as little maidens. The old earth seems for the time transformed into a new planet, and tears and death are banished as though mankind had come to his paradise.

What is all this great scene called man but an outward display of the human mind? The earth has not made man. Man has thrown himself outward until the fact called civilization has resulted. As the universe did not develop the Being we call God, so this planet has not produced man. The opposit is more true. Into this world there fell long ago a divine spark, and it has set the world in flame. As the lightning or the divine Prometheus flashed down from upper deeps and gave to man the beautiful and mysterious flame for his home and his forge, and from that first flame has sprung forth the millions of red tongues of light and heat which bless or adorn this vast empire; so from realm unseen and unknown there fell into this globe a human and divine mind, and civilization is its final wave of fire. Herbert Spencer may err in his portrayal of a scene where changing events and surroundings are creating humanity, for this might leave us to the feeling that earth is the chief actor in the drama, whereas the real truth seems found in a picture which shall represent the human mind as having all things in the outset in itself, and that it has been beating about to and fro in the old wilderness seeking for its own best path onward and upward. As the seed of flower or of wheat contains the hidden potencies of stalk, and bark, and leaf, and color, and perfume, and on a barren soil will struggle to open out and pass through its stages of life and utility, so the mind contains all things within its confines and records in all history its efforts to pass from leaf to blossom and fruit. Earth under the touch of man is a miniature of the universe under the sway of God: the creation not being that of a God by a world, but of a world by a God.

What is to be the destiny of this creature who is said by the sacred writers to be a little lower than the divine? We dare not answer except in a manner the most general. Revelation casts but little light, because human language is made for earth and cannot convey accurate information about other spheres. Words are all made for the uses of this world, and become empty as to particulars when one attempts to fasten them down to some condition beyond the grave of man. Beyond the doctrines of a second life, and that the wicked will be punished and the righteous rewarded, and that those who are most like Christ will reach the highest condition of character and experience, little remains for affirmation or denial. Upon the mere allusion of Peter a doctrine cannot be founded that Christ went after death to preach for a time to those who had lived and died in the age around Noah. It is not probable we know what Peter implied; for his grammar may have been unusual, his usage of spirit ambiguous, and the word prison has also its own cloud of darkness. The universe of God is projected upon a plan so prodigious that we should be full of reluctance to teach that Christ went as a Savior to a few who died around Noah, and cared not for the countless myriads who have fallen asleep since, where no news of a mediator has ever been proclaimed. What merit had those in prison in that far-off epoch above the merit of those who have died in Africa or Asia or in the wilds of Europe and America? Indeed, dared man speculate regarding what mercy God or Christ is revealing away from man's horizon, reason would not hasten to limit the errand of Jesus to His three years of service on earth, but would feel compelled to enlarge the arena of a Savior so divine and to see Him close His mission here only that He might visit some other world in that kingdom whose stars are numberless and grand. Did such a Son of God live the sublime life of a Mediator for only three years and then become happy in the wearing of a crown? Heavy would be that crown, however rich its jewels, if there remained any planet or star that needed tears of pity. Little know we of the scenes beyond the evening of our life. While some are arguing for and against the doctrine of eternal torments; while some are picturing Christ as having offered a Gospel to a group that died around the ark 4,000 years ago; while some students of Christianity are offering to all transgressors eternal hope; while some are affirming that only the followers of Christ will ever rise from the dead, the sublime pageant of mankind moves steadily onward, assuring us only that it issued from a spiritual and intelligent Creator, and with Christ now in the midst of its sweeping flood it is moving forward toward other scenes greater and ever greater, of which scenes one shall be the triumph of Him who made all things. Sin and death shall be trambled under His feet, and that Divine Quality and Power which was the origin of man shall be also his destiny. In an earth so immense and bewildering nothing is safety except righteousness and nothing is happiness except hope.

DR. H. W. THOMAS.

The Angelic Overture—Glory to God in the Highest.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas preached the Christmas sermon yesterday morning to a large congregation in the People's Church, his theme being the angelic overture rejoicing over the birth of Christ. Following is the sermon:

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.—*Luke, ii., 14.*

Owing to the nature of the subjects we have had under consideration for several Sundays the discourses have been of unusual length, but this being our Christmast service we will have more of song and less of sermon.

All the great interests of our world are continuous; they take hold of the nature and the life of man, and hence they do not begin and end with any one age, but flow on in some form as a part of the existence of the race. This is true, alike of industry, and education, and government, and art, and religion. And hence all these great movements have a past, a history of what they have been; and they carry along some prophecy of what they are yet to be in the future. In the progressive development of our race in each of these large and related fields where man has toiled there have been days and events and characters so marked as to constitute eras in the history of our world.

Thus literature has had its Homers, and art its Angelos, and science its Galileos; and liberty has had its Lafayette and its Washington, and learning and industry take note of the printing-press and the steam-engine. And religion, journeying along with all these in the past, has had its Abraham, and Moses, and Christ; and in the noble companionships of beauty, and song, and patriotism, and freedom, and learning has found its way into our new world. And coming thus from afar, religion has not reached us empty-handed, nor unadorned, but has carried along its history, and its literature, and its days, and customs, and forms. These have been the body in which it has lived, and worked, and worshiped through the long and mystic past. And there is a sense of satisfaction, a feeling of sacredness and companionship with the past, in coming into all these rich inheritances and associations. It gives to our lives and our work a deeper significance to feel that we are not alone; that we are not beginners; but that somehow we are a part of what has been and what is to be; that we are carrying forward the thought and the work of other ages; and that when we are gone our children will walk in the same ways, that our world will a thousand years hence have the rest of the Sabbath and the joy of a Christmas-Day. And as these sacred days have come to us as an inheritance from the past and are instinct with the life and sentiment and piety of the past, the church owes it to the future to preserve and transmit these inheritances in all their unimpaired wealth and beauty to the ages yet to come.

But to do this—to make a Christmas not only a holiday but a part of the religious life of the people, we must keep alive the spirit and the life of religion. It is only as the principles that have given rise to great characters and made memorable their days and their deeds are carried along as a part of the life of a people that the days that celebrate their memories can have any deep significance. Indeed, if the principles should wholly die out, the days would cease to be observed. Should the love of liberty die, the Fourth of July would soon be no more than any other day. Should the love of country and literature die, the nations would cease to honor their noble dead, and the years of the poets would pass unnoticed. Should the love of religion die out of human hearts, all the great days of the church would soon be forgotten, or become wholly secular.

Probably the exact date of no great event of so late a period has been more in debate, and is less certainly fixed than that of the birth of Christ. We are told that no less than 136 different opinions have been advanced as to the year of his birth, and learned men have placed the day in about every month. It was finally settled upon the 25th day of December by Pope Julius I., and probably from the fact that at that time the sun begins his return towards the north, giving longer days and leading on to the life of spring. That was also the day on which the "Romans celebrated the feast of their goddess Bruma." But these uncertainties need have no influence upon our feelings at this hour, seeing that it is the fact that we call to mind, and the Christian world may well continue to observe the day so long hallowed in memory of that great event.

In our critical and unimaginative age the story of the birth of Christ may seem to some almost mythical or legendary. Indeed, by not a few, it is so regarded; they accept the historic fact that such a person as Jesus of Nazareth lived, and they confess that He was a good man, and even the best; but they deny all that is miraculous or divine in His birth or life. I do not suppose that it is necessary to believe in the exceptional birth, nor in the divinity of Christ, in order to be a Christian; for one may not accept these, and still accept the life and the example and teachings of Christ, and live in His spirit. And hence, whilst I do believe these things myself, I do not urge them upon others as a matter of saving faith or as necessary to salvation. But with the views I have of the Scriptures, I must have the best of reasons for questioning any fact they may state, and aside from this, the life of Christ, taken as a whole, is cast upon so unique a plane, and fills a place so wholly its own, and is throughout so consistent in all its parts, that I accept it in its well sustained unity and harmony. Nor can I conceive of the unlearned disciples, of Matthew, the publican, or even Luke, the physician, writing a life so ideally perfect and beautiful, that it challenges all literature for a parallel, had not that life actually moved before them.

The difficulty with many in our day is, that the natural and the sense world has so enlarged that everything seems incredible, or at least suspicious, that lies in any way outside of experience and observation; and hence the effort is to bring all that seems marvelous in religion down to our low plane of sense and experience, instead of trying to rise ourselves to the higher visions of the spiritual, and hence of easy faith in the things that to the natural sense seem so strange and incredible.

The whole story of the birth of Christ is cast upon this higher plane; it constantly touches upon the spirit world; and hence the angels naturally form a part of the scene. The "Angel of the Lord" appeared to Zachariah in the Temple, and to the Virgin Mary, and to the shepherds by night, and a "multitude of the Heavenly host appeared, saying, Glory to God in the highest." And all these holy persons to whom the angels appeared were themselves accustomed to live upon this higher border-land that lies near the spirit world. They lived in prayer and faith; they communed with the Unseen; and hence it is not strange that these Heavenly visitors should speak to Zachariah, and Elizabeth, and Joseph, and Mary, and Simeon, and Anna.

And why is it, my friends, that all this upper and unseen world of spirit and life seems so far off and so unreal to us of this age? Is it because it is not revealed to our dull natural senses that we are so slow to believe in its existence? But if we shut ourselves up to what we see and hear, and then live down on the low plane of self, and listen only to the noisy discords of earth, it is not strange that the music of heaven does not reach our ears, nor the forms of the blessed gladden our eyes. The angels used to walk and talk with man; and the spirit world is not far from us now; but we do not perceive it. Were our natural eyes closed, all the world of beauty would lie about us undiscovered; the flowers would bloom and the landscapes laugh and the stars shine, but we would be unconscious of their presence. Were our ears closed, all the sounds of earth—the ringing of bells, and the sighing of the sea, and the songs of the birds would be as the stillness of the night, or the silence of the dead. But our eyes and ears are open, and we dwell in a world of beauty and song; and had we the prophet's vision should see the forms of loved ones near us, and the angels of God coming and going on errands of mercy; and had we ears to hear all the air would be full of holy music. The unseen world is all about us, and did we but know it we are in eternity now; and when we die we shall not go far away as we think to find Heaven, for Heaven is where the pure in heart are.

I love to dwell upon the histories in the Bible where the unseen world was revealed to men. I believe they were real; I believe the angels talked with Abraham; I believe they were often present in the old dispensation; I believe they were present to the shepherds in Judea; I believe they attended all the suffering life of our Lord; I believe that Moses and Elias came back and talked with Jesus on the Mount of Transfiguration; and I believe that as time goes on the redeemed will more and more come to our world and walk and talk with man. All this may seem strange to our earthly way of looking at things; but when we reflect that the millions have been going away from our shores for thousands of years; when we reflect that all the upper worlds are full of light, and life, and sympathy, why should it be thought strange that they come back to comfort loved ones and to help forward the cause in which they once labored?

Our text was uttered, not by an apostle, not by man, not by Christ, but by a "multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

The angel that spoke first to the shepherds said: "Fear not: for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the City of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord."

Let us think over these heavenly words, for each one is full of the deepest meaning. "A Savior." The Greek is *soter*, meaning the same as Jesus, which means the same as Joshua, or *Yehoshua*, in Hebrew, from *Yasha*, "he saved, or delivered." And the angel said to Joseph: "Thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins." And when John saw Jesus he said: "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."

But who is this Jesus, who shall save from sin? The angel said to the shepherds, he is "Christ the Lord." "Christ," or *Christus*, the anointed, the same as the Hebrew Messiah. The prophets, and kings, and priests of old were anointed with oil, meaning the same with them as consecration does with us, and hence Christ is called the Messiah, or the anointed of God. This anointed One is also called by the angel "the Lord." The Greek word *Kurios*, or Lord, is the general translation of the Hebrew *Yehovah*, or Jehovah, and this comes from the verb *hayah*, to be, and is used in the Scriptures as the peculiar and the essential name of the Supreme Being, or of the self-existent—that which has existence in itself.

And thus the "Angel of the Lord" announced to the shepherds the great fact of the incarnation; that the self-existent, that which has being in itself, or the Jehovah, was manifest to man; that the God who is in nature, and not outside of nature, was in this way, or through the person of Christ, to be revealed to the world. That in Christ the world should see God, and know God; know him as Father and Savior; as "God in Christ, reconciling the world to Himself." And the angel said it was "Glad tidings of great joy to all people"; joy, that God had come forth to save; to save from sin; to save by pardon and regeneration, and to save forever. And the joy was so great that it filled all Heaven, and a "multitude of the Heavenly host" joined the angel and shouted, "Glory to God in the highest"; glory to God for such love, for such a coming, a stooping down of love to the mangers, to the lowest conditions of our world; and "on earth peace, good will among men." That is, this love will work; it will wait and strive and plead, and finally win and subdue, and men will come to live and love as brothers, and as brothers to suffer one for the other. And that will bring peace; the peace of Heaven to earth; the peace of God to the soul.

And Jesus, the "anointed one," the Christ, the Lord, took up the word of the angel and the song of the "heavenly host," and in all His life He made that word true. For He was true to His anointing, His consecration. He went into the wilderness, and on the mount of temptation met and grappled with the powers of evil. He went among the poor, He blessed tender childhood, He fed the hungry He healed the sick, He received sinners, He wept at the grave, He suffered in the garden, He died on the cross; but in all love was true and strong—love was triumphant, for He reviled not, and in the last love prayed for His enemies.

And we stand today in presence of the great fact that God is with man, that God is love, that sin and death shall be destroyed, and that all the happy worlds above are one in this law of love and sacrifice, and that the angels come and go, and that all Heaven is filled with joy when sinners are converted. And as the sun begins now his journey to the north, and the warmer rays and the longer days will soon release the ice-bound streams and drive back the winter and bring in the life, and song, and joy of spring, so is the long winter of earth changing into spring and hastening on to the eternal summer. For love is conquering the world, and peace and goodwill are coming to rule the nations. O let us open our hearts to the joy of Heaven today, and let us help make glad the hearts of the poor, and the needy, and the sick tomorrow.

BISHOP M'LAREN.

The First and Second Coming of the Savior.

The Rt.-Rev. Bishop McLaren preached at St. James' Episcopal Church yesterday morning. The sermon was appropriate to Christmas-time, and preached from the following text:

Even so come Lord Jesus.—*St. John, xxii., 20.*

The reverend gentleman commenced his discourse by referring to the first advent of Christ, and to the fact that the anniversary of His birth was always an occasion of joy. From this he dwelt upon His first coming, which had been in great humility, and contrasted the first with the promised second coming. He had been born in a manger of an unknown maid, and was despised and condemned by the Jews and surrounded by all the tokens of poverty, having not where to lay his head; but while He had been rich in worship and ineffable bliss, His crown had been one of thorns; and though of kingly blood, His throne had been the cross. His second advent, however, would be one of victory, and the earth would be thrice ready to own Him. His crown would be one of inconceivable splendor, and His throne the world. The mysteries of His life would then stand out. In his first advent He had been smitten with the curse of man, and had died seemingly under the curse of God. But He had died for the world, and when He came again it would be a triumphant coming, and the grave would give up its victims, and the crown He would wear would be as earnestly adored as the cross had ever been. It would be the ushering in of universal peace and a common brotherhood. He would come as the conqueror of Death, and in the triumphal procession on that great day Death would be manacled, the greedy grave would be satisfied, and eternal love would be the grand insignia. Satan would also be conquered, and in the emancipation from sin which would follow there would be a grandeur and sublimity which it was almost impossible to conceive.

The speaker continued, painting exquisit word pictures of the second coming, and in words of fervor and eloquence made some beautiful contrasts between the first and second coming. The first had been one of humility, but the second would be one of victory, and the eyes of the universe would be fixed on Him. At the first coming He had been the subject of man, judged by man, and ever since had been followed with censure by a class of unbelievers, who proclaimed Him a myth; but at the second coming, which was as sure as the coming of the morrow, the Nazarene would be the judge and the ruler of the world. The surety of His coming and the solemnity of His advent, he thought, should temper our Christmas joys, and our prayer should be, "And when Thou comest, Lord, remember us."

DR. CLINTON LOCKE.

Christmas—Past, Present, and to Come.

The Rev. Dr. Locke, rector of Grace (Episcopal) Church, preached last evening about "Christmas—Past, Present, and to Come," taking as his text:

On earth peace, good will toward men.—*Luke, ii., 14.*

He began by saying that that inimitable novelist (Dickens) who lies buried in storied Westminster, of whom Lord Lytton so gracefully said, "He refined humanity by tears that never enfeebled, and gladdened by a laughter that never degraded," had in one of his charming books drawn a picture of Christmas—past, present, and yet to come—three spirits that would change a miser's heart and open his frozen nature to the warm sun of brotherhood. "Let us," said the Doctor, "invoke these three spirits with a wider meaning, not only to thaw out selfish hearts but to fire our souls with more love for the blessed Redeemer, who came down on earth."

He then spoke of the Christmas past—of the first one at Bethlehem, giving a vivid description of the birth of Christ, and of the Christmas in the catecombs, and in the time of Charlemagne, Harold, St. Louis, and other historical personages, who kept the festival with gladsome joy in honor of Christ their King. The day had had great influence—had raised humanity to a throne its loftiest dreamer never builded for it—had declared that one God made us all, and that we were all brothers. No matter how poor or how rich, how much we knew or how ignorant, we were one in Christ.

As to the present, we were keeping Christmas in a land that was unknown on the first Christmas-day, and keeping it in a state of society diametrically different in the very principles which lay at the seat of action. But a small part of the Christtian world kept it in a religious sense. It was a drop of bitterness in the cup of joy, that after so many centuries the true spirit of Christmas could have penetrated so slightly the universal heart of man. It stood out above all other days as the merriest, joyfuliest, and happiest of the year.

The scene changed once more to Christmas yet to come. The Christmas-Day he pictured might be ages away. Rivers of blood might flow before it came, and the world might grow so learned and so wise that it should laugh at what we knew now; but yet he believed, as he believed in Heaven, that a Christmas-Day would dawn when the words "Peace on earth, good will toward men" should be realized. The human race was struggling on—progressing, and he looked forward to a time when the will of God should be the will of the vast majority, and not of the feeble minority of men. Wars would cease on all the earth, cannon would rust and mingle with the air, and dismal forts be crowned with the ivy of a thousand years, and that brotherhood of man which poets sung, Utopia and Arcadia, would be a thing to be touched, and handled, and gazed on. The day would be the festival of humanity, and all of the earth would join in the cry, "This day God became one of us." Could there be no foretaste of that halcyon day? Could we not take our places now in an effort to hasten it forward? There was a body whose business and duty that was. All the prayers that had so far been made she had led, and if her words were heeded the gospel of peace which she proclaimed for the Christmas yet to come would reign in the Christmas present. If we had at heart the elevation of our race we should second the church's efforts—be her true and faithful children. Its cross must be borne in our hearts. Christmas within us must be our everlasting festival from year's end to year's end.

DR. G. C. LORIMER.

The Journey of the Eastern Magi to Bethlehem.

At the Immanuel Baptist Church yesterday morning the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D. D., preached on the journey which the Eastern magi made to Bethlehem to find the Christ Child. Before entering upon his sermon, Dr. Lorimer alluded to the fact that yesterday was the first anniversary of their occupation of the present church edifice by this congregation. He said the year had been a prosperous one in all respects, and the friends of the church had substantial occasion for congratulation. He returned acknowledgments to all who had been of service to the society, and expressed the hope that all would maintain interest in the church, that its standard would be elevated and advanced and announced that on next Sunday he would review the history of the church for the year 1882. His sermon was from the passage in Matthew beginning: "Where is He that is born King of the Jews?" He said that it was not incredible that the stars should have guided the wise men of the East to the place where Jesus of Nazareth was born. The stars testified mutely but eloquently to the goodness of God. Every night they proclaimed His glory. Every day the sun testified to His grandeur. They all declared: "The hand that made us is divine." Surely if the stars bore testimony God's people should also attest His goodness. The Eastern magi who followed the star, dissatisfied with the teachings they had received, turned their eyes toward Bethlehem. The great gift of God to man there awaited them. Few realized the significance of this Christmas time. It meant something more than to give and receive, and our hearts and minds should turn for a time from the presents of the hour to the glorious gift of God. These wise men of the East had convictions. They were not savages or barbarians. They were keen, analytical, grasping minds, who saw the insufficiency of the existing religion, and desired something which should appeal to their intellects. They believed in a general way in a God, but they were not content to accept the myths and fables which passed current at the time for religion. They were dissatisfied with the insufficiency of reason in matters of religion. Reason could not meet the deep yearnings of their nature. They asked: "Am I immortal?" Reason whispered a doubtful answer. "Is there a God?" Reason's answer could not satisfy. The priests were impotent to meet their queries. Reason without religion was like the steam-engine without the regulator and without the rails. Reason needed revelation. From the action of the wise men of the East we gathered the duty of investigation. The simple, innocent shepherds received the Divine message from the angels direct, but these wise men had a sign which prompted investigation, and they were equal to the emergency. The preacher appealed to his hearers to investigate the subject of religion, assuring them that the star in the East was still shining. The way might be through the desert, but the soul should press on. The crown and the throne were just beyond the manger. Reason was as insufficient today as it was then. There were encouragements to unbelief now as there were then. The aim of the Christian should be to guide inquiring souls.

THE REV. W. R. COWL.

The Advent Rationally Considered.

The Rev. W. R. Cowl, pastor of the Third Unitarian Church, preached yesterday morning on "The Advent Rationally Considered." His text was:

Thou shalt call His name Jesus.—*Matthew, i., 21.*

In the history of every people, he said, there had appeared great men—men having a genius for worship or for religion—who had been not only canonized as saints but worshiped as gods by the unthinking multitudes. In China Confucius was the God-man; in India Buddha was the great teacher; while among the Hebrews, from whom we had obtained the drift and many of the doctrines of our religious life, Jesus had been enthroned as the Creator and Sovereign of the universe, and had been worshiped by the most cultured and civilized portions of the entire globe. It was a most singular and interesting study to master the history of this tendency as it manifested its presence in the infancy of time; interesting to note the many points in which the coming of a God-man among one people was in accord with the history of His coming to another people, separated from the first not only by distance, but by all the elements which entered so largely into national life; and interesting to watch the growth of the truth as it fell from the lips of these great master spirits of the race upon the hearing and into the hearts of ignorant and overzealous disciples. History repeated itself, and to such an extent—often repeating well-nigh verbatim the stories, and myths, and legends of our own mythology—as to excite our wonder and disarm and baffle our reason. Not until our theologies had been made more rational, not until we were forced to admit that man was a growth, and that Paradise was our goal and not our starting point, that man had been educated, under God, by his environment, could we understand the mystery of seeing other peoples worshiping, of hearing their cries of repentance, and such affirmations as fell from those whose eyes were ever turned towards Mecca—"There is one God, and Mahomet is His prophet."

There were in the advent of these teachers and saviors of man, as given in their national history and literature, many lessons worthy our thought and appropriate to the hour. The speaker called attention to the beauty of the advent stories, which appealed not only to our ideality, but to our reason as well. Those who believed that what is called man had been evolved by the tardy processes of the epochs and ages of the past must not look in derision upon the childish narratives of man's childhood.

Posterity had so magnified the teachings of the world's best men, or saviors, that they had become to the after ages repulsive. The simple story they changed to a marvel; of the pure and true and modest life they created a monstrosity; and of the words which were intended to teach the fatherhood of God—that there was a living and yet sovereign will at the centres of all life and being—they so tortured from their true meaning as to place upon the throne of the universe a being whose wickedness was so great that, in our weakness and selfishness, we would turn from with loathing as from the breath of the pestilence of death.

Christ taught but two truths—love of God and love of man—and yet there were not houses enough in Chicago to hold the learned books which had been written to explain the simplest and most easily understood Man of all history. "Think of the fearful creeds, the monstrous absurdities, the awful crimes committed in the name of Him, who, according to the beautiful legend we have received, came to bring 'peace on earth and good will among men.'" In the parable of the prodigal son we had the thought of the great Nazarene as to how the All-Father would receive a poor, erring son who had broken His law and wasted his substance in riotous living. Contrast with this conception of the divine tenderness the creedal statement that from all eternity certain individuals of the human race were to be saved and certain to be doomed, irrespective of anything they could say or do, and he doubted not they would say as he did, "Give me the conception of the All-Father which the Master entertained, rather than the chilling and sombre picture freely received by many of the leading churches of today." The banks which had inclosed the truth that fell from the lips of Jesus had muddied and defiled its waters, and the currents which should, like the waters of the Nile, have enriched all the lands through which they flowed, had been diverted from their course and lost in desert sands, which contained only a menace to the life of man and beast.

A most beautiful lesson taught by the similarity of the advent stories was that God is the Father of all nations. He did not believe that the similarity was explained by the charge that all other nations pilfered from the Jews. The stories were alike because we had the same Heavenly Father, and well nigh the same environments—certainly the same desires, and instincts, and tendencies. There was in all a family resemblance because of heredity. We were one brotherhood, living under the sovereignty of one God, in a world that, in all its parts, appeared to be the expression of one thought and of one purpose. It was not difficult to see, unless our eyes were blinded by ignorance, and bigotry, and prejudice, that man as man had one God, one teacher, and one destiny. Let us be grateful not only for our teachers, and helpers, and saviors, but grateful that the Father who had loved us had loved others as well.

DR. H. M. SCUDDER.

The Birth and Boyhood of Christ.

The Rev. Dr. Scudder, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, preached yesterday morning in that church, on Michigan avenue near Twenty-sixth street, before a very large congregation, taking for the subject of his discourse "The Birth and Boyhood of Christ." On the pulpit were two magnificent banks of flowers, and the music was appropriate and well rendered by the choir of the church. Dr. Scudder spoke from the following text:

The child Jesus.—*Luke, ii, 43.*

Today, said the reverend speaker, they would commemorate the greatest event in history—an event over which the angels had sung and by which men were saved. It was the best of all holidays, was Christmas—a holiday celebrating the birth of Jesus, one from which all other church holidays sprung, and without which none could exist. This week was appropriately the children's week, and was their time to demonstrate that their greatest heaven was their families and their homes. Their children should always be present with them on this occasion, for it was the anniversary of the day on which the child, Christ, came into the world and experienced the novel beauty of a home and home life.

It had been held by some, the speaker said, that the birth of Christ was supernatural, and they declined to believe in the story of the Bible on that account. It was true that no one could understand this birth; but, then, who could understand the natural birth? That was a mystery that had been studied deeply yet remained unexplained. Even among the lower creatures birth was an ineffable wonder, and the speaker referred particularly to the growth of the little chicken in the egg, pointing that out as a wonder of wonders. It was a mystery, yet people knew and believed in it, and why could they not believe in the birth of Christ.

Christ had been born in David's line, so His pedigree must have been royal, but it was well known that the family were very poor—so poor, in fact, that Mary could not afford to follow the usual Jewish custom of child-birth, and sacrifice a lamb, and she purchased two young pigeons instead. The son of this poor woman, though, was a son of the highest. Gabriel and John the Baptist, two mighty men, had heralded His birth. No hospitable door had been opened to shelter her in her time of trouble, so the Christ was born in a manger. The speaker then eloquently retold the story of the birth, of the heavenly hosts bringing the glad tidings to the shepherds, of the star that had been commissioned to stand over the birthplace, and of the wise men who had come from the East to pay homage to the new-born babe. The latter showed that the babe had been acknowledged by wisdom on earth, and the former that Heaven's recognition was also extended. At Christ's baptism He had been acknowledged by Simeon, the aged man. In all these things there was a strange mixture of opposits, but they showed that Christ was both the Son of God and the Son of man. They should all bring themselves to believe in this, and belief in Christ would come with it.

The only one, said the reverend speaker, who had ever mentioned Christ's boyhood was St. Luke. He had been a physician, and had probably taken a natural interest in children. He devoted fourteen verses to the subject, and in one of them gave the beautiful character of Jesus as a boy, saying: "The child grew, waxed strong in spirit, was filled with wisdom, and the grace of God rested upon Him." Jesus was not an unnatural boy, but a strong, healthy, ruddy-cheeked boy like some he saw before him. He was, though, the only sinless boy. When He had visited the feast of the Passover for the first time, it was a spectacle of the substance looking upon the type, for He was the Passover. His power was a gradual revelation to Him—it had been unfolded by stages, and when the dove had descended at His baptism He saw His miraculous power, and began to perform miracles. Children should love the child Jesus as He loved them, and all should be children again for the time. They should bless God that He had given them the story of Christ's blessed life. He would always reign in Heaven as a glorified man.

DR. KITTREDGE.

The Preciousness of Christ.

The Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge preached a Christmas sermon at the Third Presbyterian Church last evening to a congregation so large as to test the capacity of the edifice. He took as his text the following words:

Unto you therefore which believe He is precious.—*I. Peter, ii., 7.*

He commenced by saying that we were on the eve of another Christmas-Day, a day hallowed by all that was good and great, and one enriched by love, and which with the joys it brought served to smooth our wrinkles and wipe away our tears. It electrified everybody, and everywhere praises went up to God, and the name of Jesus was entwined in evergreens. The day was a sort of a rainbow of hope, and without it and its associations, he argued at some length, there could be nothing like real joy in the human heart.

With this introduction the speaker proceeded to consider the relation of Jesus, the Babe of Bethlehem, to the world. He spoke of His birth in the manger, and looking in upon Him in His bed of straw he eloquently portrayed His life and character. He had been born as a man, and was buried as a man, and was the very type of perfect manhood, and the leader and guide of the world. Whenever His name was mentioned it was mentioned in praise, and He was "our elder Brother." He had been tempted and afflicted as we were, and it was a beautiful thought that He was human, and that though the angels kneeled at His feet we could take Him by the hand as "our Brother." Some had objected to His being called Jesus, but the speaker was not one of them. If man could have saved himself then the humility of the manger would have gone for naught; but man could not, and the strong arm of the Babe of Mary had been reached down to redeem us. The speaker loved to think of and anticipate the glory and the praises to His name which Christians brought. The rich and poor joined in the chorus alike, and the music of the mingled voices acted as an inspiration to holy living. Then again there had been peace in His face as He lay in the manger—a peace that rubies and diamonds could not purchase, and which language could not describe. Christians alone could understand what that peace was, for while they might be poor here they would be millionaires in Heaven, and today would enjoy themselves in glorifying His name and in rejoicing in his righteousness. They could look to the judgment to come with the greatest assurance, for Christ was the resurrection and the life. His victory over death, and his subsequent ascension had brought life and immortality, and there was no more appropriate season than Christmas to lay our hearts at His feet, and to sound the refrain of the angelic hosts: "Glory, glory to God!"

In conclusion, the reverend gentleman said that in the name of the Master he wished all of his hearers a merry Christmas, and that the observance of the day would serve to draw them closer to Christ. His love was perfect, and we owed Him our love at all times.

DR. J. H. BARROWS.

The Kingship of Christ.

The Rev. Dr. Barrows preached the Christmas sermon yesterday morning in the First Presbyterian Church. The musical program was rendered by a double quartet, consisting of Miss Ettie Butler, Mrs. George B. Carpenter, Miss Jessie Jenks, Mrs. Oliver K. Jenks, Mrs. Jennie Kempston, Mr. Philo A. Otis, Mr. John Rattenburg, Mr. John M. Hubbard, Mr. Charles S. Lee. It included a chorale from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," a solo and chorus from Gounod's "Redemption," a Christmas hymn, "The Syrian Shepherds," by P. A. O., and Mendelssohn's "I Waited for the Lord." Following is an abstract of the sermon:

He that is born King of the Jews.—*Matt., ii, 2.*

That "Bethlehem's manger cradled a King" is not only the faith of the Christian world, but also an historic fact not to be disputed. Men who are certain of little besides know that Jesus, called the Christ, whether or not the Messiah of ancient Hebrew prophecy, whether or not the Son of God, has exercised a mightier sway over human affairs than any other name that lives in the living memory of our race. There is an appropriateness in the homage which Persian magi paid to His lowly infancy when we reflect that from that cradle in the Judean village came forth one whose moral power broke the might of Judaism and Paganism, building Christian churches out of the fragments of the old Roman world, one whose march through history has been that of a beneficent King, numbering among His followers today all the nations, which have in their hands the ample and controlling agencies of modern civilization, one whose swiftest and widest conquests have been made in this far off age, when enlightenment has been most general and the forces hostile to His claims have been the most active. Buddha and Confucius each numbers among his followers today as many if not more human beings than does Jesus the Christ, but the populous Asiatic nations have been like stagnant lakes, vast and almost motionless outside the rushing currents of history, so that there is little exaggeration in Tennyson's well-known line,

Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.

The future growth of China is to be the result largely of an infusion into her enormous bulk of the leaven of Christian truth, as her recent awakening has been due to contact with Christian nations. India is today the province of a Christian Empire, and many native voices are joyfully proclaiming that she belongs to Christ, and that Christ is to wear her diadem. The Star of Bethlehem shines today on the Himalayan snows and on the streams that flow from them through the lands where Buddha once wandered. The light of Asia is dying out in the better radiance of the light of the world. This morning we celebrate the birthday of our King, for whom, as Napoleon said at St. Helena, millions are willing to die, in whose name our children are dedicated to God, in whose name we trustingly commit them to the grave, for whom gladly we live and toil, and in whose Kingdom are enshrined our gladdest and most precious hopes. King Immanuel is this day honored in continents where He never walked in the flesh, in churches that eclipse the temple where He taught by millions greater than the Augustus in whose reign He was born, or the Tiberius, in whose reign He died, ever overwhelmed by their martial and majestic eagles, in services that awaken the jubilance of children, and with music such as the praises of no earthly potentate ever inspired.

The royalty of Christ is written out in the ancient Hebrew Scriptures which prophesied of Him; on His cradle, over which angels sang His birth-song; on His cross and sepulchre; in the confessions of the church; on the face of the modern world, which knows no name so mighty as His. "The deep Messianic desire which," as one has said, "is at the bottom of hero-worship" finds in Christ its complete satisfaction.

The preacher then argued the supreme Kingliness of Christ from the perfection of His wisdom and moral character, from His personal relations to His subjects, and from the strength of His love shown in the work of redemption. It is the Lamb of God who is enthroned in the hearts of the redeemed. It is His redemption work which elicits the most heroic devotion and the loftiest notes of musical praise. The great masters of musical art illustrate by their works, and associations, and lives, the truth that music is the sweet-songed and organ-voiced attendant of our King, who was born into the world amid angelic symphonies, whose progress among men, like the morning's march over meadow and grove awakens melody and joy, and whose triumphs have been saluted with chorals such as eastern temples never heard, and the praises of Grecian Pan and Apollo never inspired, and which are as high beyond the reach of modern agnosticism and unbelief as the star-fires of the Pleiades, chorals which gather into their full-toned and majestic hallelujahs, the organ's deepest notes, "the trumpet's ardors," and "the silken delicacy of the flute," like the voice of nations delivered, of warriors triumphant and of little children songful with glee, every note a tribute to the Savior-King, a memorial of His suffering, death, and triumphant love, and a prophecy of that celestial jubilee, when unfallen angels and souls redeemed shall revive the anthem of the morning stars and blend it with the song of Moses and the Lamb.

DR. HERRICK JOHNSON.

The Gift of God.

The Christmas services at the Fourth Presbyterian Church yesterday morning were conducted before a very large congregation, and were unusually interesting. The sermon of the day by the pastor, the Rev. Herrick Johnson, was preceded by a song service which included a Christmas anthem and a hymn that were excellently well sung by the choir. Dr. Johnson took the sixth verse of the ninth chapter of Isaiah for his text:

For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulders; and his name shall be called wonderful, counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.

The preacher said it was generally agreed that the passage referred to Jesus Christ, the gift of God to a dying world. That reference had been disputed, but the Messianic character of the prophecy was never called in question, even by the Jews, until they were driven from the position of the earlier Jewish writers by the assistance of anti-Christian controversy. It had been said that the prophet had reference to Hezekiah, but the terms of the description were extravagant or false, if applied to that Jewish King. It were fitter to call him a promise of war than of peace, for he waged war on others, and his own dominions were invaded, and he was brought under subjection by foreign force, and he revolted. The reign had been predicted for the child that was to be born of Mary

answering all the conditions of the glowing prophecy of Isaiah given eight centuries before. Since Christ's reign began it had never been interrupted, and through the centuries it had been growing in strength and power. The seer of Israel saw that gift of God in prophetic vision, and viewed a great light shining into the night of sin and sorrow, of ignorance and death. They should take up the wand of the prophet and thank God for the gift of the child Jesus. Wonderful in His birth, and life, and word, and work, and person, and death; a Counselor counseling of the way of life, speaking as never man spoke, restoring and vindicating the brotherhood of humanity, hushing strife and division, and blessing all believing hearts with the peace of God by peace with God. He had aroused more thought, and stirred more feeling, and revolutionized more custom, and made more history, than any score or hundred of the world's mightiest men. He not only commanded the world's attention, but baffled the world's wisdom. Even as a child He astonished the doctors in the temple by His way of asking and answering questions. He was the light that entered into the world's night of ignorance, and sorrow, and sin, and death. Death was a leap into the dark, and He made it a passageway to glory. Troubled, blinded, ignorant hearts had taken counsel of Him, and had walked in open day. If men had asked what they should do to be saved, they had learned the answer by going to Jesus. In this matter of salvation the world's wisdom had been sorely baffled. Philosophy never dreamed it, the schools never planned it, reason was confounded at its seeming folly, pride of intellect laughed it to scorn. Other men lived to save. Jesus had died to save. The best minds of the age had bowed before the cross and acknowledged it the only means of salvation. The infant Christ was mightier than the mightiest, and He would outlast the world's ages as well, for He should be called Everlasting Father. To how many hearts had peace come like a river because of Christ's presence! He gave the peace of God, passing all understanding. There was no such peace to the wicked, for they were like a troubled sea, whose waters cast up mire and dirt. Abiding, holy peace could come only with God through Jesus Christ. His atoning sacrifice had made such peace possible. Joy to the world, the Lord is come! God's unspeakable gift was offered every heart. Who could come to Christmas without thinking of the Christ that gave it all its significance? Some had loved Him long and well; had celebrated Christmas with Christ so often as to learn by a blissful and blessed experience how wonderful, how wise in counsel, how divine and enduring in love, and grace, and power, and how potent He was in calming the troubled soul, and bidding the tumult be still.

THE REV. THOMAS GREEN.

Inaugural Sermon of the New Pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Thomas E. Green, pastor-elect of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, occupied his pulpit for the first time yesterday morning, and seldom has the church had a larger congregation within its walls than on that occasion. Almost every seat in the large auditorium was filled. There was a noticeable lack of flowers or other Christmas decoration, which is so common in churches at this season. There was also a sad lack of fresh air. The coming of the new pastor and curiosity to see and hear him doubtless had much to do with bringing out the membership of the church, which is over 400, as well as drawing in several hundred residents of that flourishing part of the city who are anxious to unite themselves with some good church where they can hear popular preaching. Judging from his first effort and its effect upon the large audience, it is safe to predict for the new pastor a brilliant future in this city. Mr. Green is a young man, not yet 30 years of age, but, with his heavy black hair, full beard, high forehead, and large intelligent eyes, he does not appear youthful in the pulpit. His gestures are graceful, his general delivery quite dramatic, and his flow of language very eloquent. His sermon was on "The Gospel of Works," and by way of introduction Mr. Green invited his new parishioners to hearty coöperation with him in all church work, and asked their prayers for his guidance. In the evening Mr. Green preached on "The Fulfillment of the Prophecy of Calvary's Cross." The music was very fine.

A reception will be tendered to Mr. Green and his wife at the church parlors Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Population of British Cities.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Will you oblige by giving the populations of the largest cities (exclusive of London) in the United Kingdom?

CONSTANT READER.

[Liverpool, 552,425; Glasgow, 511,532; Birmingham (exclusive of Salford), 341,508; with Salford, 517,741; Dublin, 338,579.]

The Wives of King Alfonso.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Who were the wives of the Spanish King Alfonso? Was the present one sister to the first?

SUBSCRIBER.

[Alfonso was married Jan. 23, 1878, to the Franco-Spanish Princess Marie-de-las-Mercedes, born June 24, 1860, youngest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier; she died June 26, 1878. The King was married a second time Nov. 29, 1879, to the Archduchess Marie Christina, of Austria, born July 21, 1858. The two wives were not sisters.]

Hendricks in McDonald's Cabinet.

New York Post.

It is authoritatively announced that Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, will not accept a place in President McDonald's Cabinet. Some of our readers, who have not kept the run of events as closely as they should have done, may not fully understand the meaning of this announcement. It is as follows: Ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, is to be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He will, of course, be elected. In fact, he is as good as elected now. His friends have for some time been taking a lively interest in the formation of his Cabinet. The matter has been discussed in Democratic newspapers with all the earnestness which it deserves. Various names have been suggested to President McDonald, who, it is supposed, has them now under advisement. But, like many of his predecessors, he finds that the formation of a Cabinet meets sometimes with unexpected difficulties. The most promising combinations will now and then prove impracticable. Among other things it has been suggested that Mr. Hendricks, who was the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Tilden ticket, and who, also hailing from Indiana, might have been considered President McDonald's rival, would find a very proper provision for his respectable old age in President McDonald's "constitutional household." To this end Mr. Hendricks is to run for the Governorship of Indiana in 1884, with the understanding that a Secretaryship is to crown his success. Now comes the trouble. Mr. Hendricks does not want any place in President McDonald's Cabinet, and he desires the whole world to understand that he does not want it. He says: "To me an election as Governor could not be made as a stepping-stone to any Federal Secretaryship. It would be stepping downward." This is decisive; and he wants no misapprehension about it, for he significantly adds, "It is not agreeable to be misstated to promote the fortunes of any person." We are reluctantly driven to suspect that when speaking of "any person," he means President McDonald. This expression is neither kind nor very respectful, and the fact that it comes from such a source and is coupled with such a declaration seems to indicate that President McDonald's Administration will not be without its troubles. We trust the Democratic press will find a proper man to fill the place in President McDonald's Cabinet designed for Mr. Hendricks. They will undoubtedly take the matter in hand at once, for, evidently, the Democratic party is just now largely dealing in "futures."

The Philadelphia Council Order Proceedings Against the Western Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—A resolution instructing the City Solicitor that since the American Union Telegraph Company has consolidated with the Western Union Company, in violation of its contract with the city, the necessary legal steps be taken at once to enforce the conditions of agreement was introduced into the Secret Council by John McCullough. The company's contract was that it would not consolidate with any other telegraph company under forfeiture of $10,000. The same member offered another joint resolution, providing for securing the Mayor's signature. Both were adopted. Much discussion took place upon a bill to allow the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company the privilege of erecting seven new poles and stringing their wires upon the city's poles along Mifflin and neighboring streets. Mr. Snowdon spoke in favor of welcoming this company to the city, because he recognized in it "the most dangerous rival that Jay Gould and his Western Union monopoly have yet confronted." This bill also specifies that a bond of $20,000 must be given by the company in assurance that it will not consolidate with any other company, under penalty of forfeiture of the bond and all its material in the city. The bill was passed.

The ex-City Treasurer of Milwaukee, Wis., Michael Krause, Esq., thus speaks concerning St. Jacobs Oil: "I have used that invaluable remedy for rheumatic pains, and, in my judgment, it has no equal in that line. In my opinion, St. Jacobs Oil is great."

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The following table shows the quotations and transactions on the Stock Exchange for the day:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last—Dec. 23	Last—Dec. 22
Am. Cable Co.	122	65	65½	65	65½	......
Canada Southern	550	62⅝	62¾	62	62⅝	62
Central Pacific	810	86⅞	86⅞	86¼	86½	86⅜
Chicago & Alton	100	134½	134½	134½	134½	......
C., B. & Q.	555	127⅜	127¾	127⅜	127¾	128¼
C., C., C. & I.	100	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	......
C., C. & I. C.	150	4	4	4	4	4
Ches. & Ohio	200	23⅞	23¾	23¾	24¼	......
Col. Coal & Iron	100	31	31	31	31	......
Den. & Rio G.	12,300	43	43⅛	42¼	42⅝	43
Del. & Hudson	300	108⅛	108¼	108⅛	108½	108¼
D., L. & W.	2,585	130⅞	130⅞	130¼	130⅝	130½
Erie	6,350	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	39
East Tenn. & Ga.	60	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
H. & St. Joe pfd.	200	80	80	80	80	......
I., B. & W.	200	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
Illinois Central	700	144¼	144¼	144⅛	143⅞	144½
Jersey Central	800	71⅛	71⅛	71¼	71¼	71⅜
Kansas & Texas	1,100	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	33⅞
Lake Shore	2,820	117⅜	117⅜	117¼	117⅜	117¼
Long Island	400	58⅞	59	58⅞	59	......
Louis. & Nash.	500	54⅛	54⅛	54	54⅛	53⅞
L., N. A. & C.	100	65	65	65	65	......
Mich. Central	2,400	102⅛	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	102⅛
Morris & Essex	300	122½	122½	122½	122½	......
Mo. Pacific	600	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	102⅜
Mut. Un. Tel.	100	20	20	20	20	......
Nash. & Chat.	900	58¼	58	58¼	58	58½
N. Y. Central	3,070	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L. pfd	320	31½	32⅛	32½	32⅛	......
Nor. & W. pfd.	3,595	49⅞	49⅞	49	49	50
Northern Pacific	3,400	45⅞	46	45¾	45⅞	45⅞
Do pfd.	800	85¼	85¾	84¼	85¾	84⅞
Northwestern	1,300	138¼	138¾	138	138⅝	138¼
Ohio Central	140	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Ont. & Western	200	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
Pacific Mail	100	43	43	43	43	42⅞
Peoria, D. & E.	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Reading	2,300	54⅛	54⅛	54	54	54¼
Rich. & D. term.	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	25
Roch. & Pitts.	2,330	21	21¼	21	21¼	21
Rock Island	405	128¼	128⅞	128¼	128⅞	128¾
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	100	54½	54½	54½	54½	......
St. Paul	2,687	107⅞	108¼	107⅞	108¼	107⅞
St. Paul & O.	2,200	53⅞	54	53⅞	54	53⅞
Do pfd.	820	115	115	114½	114⅝	114
Texas Pacific	3,800	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40½
Union Pacific	5,910	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
Wabash	7,330	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
Do pfd.	5,110	55⅛	55⅞	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
Western Union	15,300	82	82⅞	82	82⅞	81⅞

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase	$2,630,600	Deposits, increase	$2,485,600
Specie, increase	1,222,400	Circulation, in'c	104,000
Legal tend'rs, de'c	1,491,000	Reserve, decrease	887,750

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	68½	Tennessee 6s, new	45½
Missouri 6s	114	Virginia 6s	35
St. Joseph	110	Virginia 6s, consols	62
Tennessee 6s, old	45½	Virginia 6s, defd	12½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	103⅛	4s	120⅛
5s, extended	103⅛	Pacific 6s of 1895	128
4½s	113		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	115	U. P. land grants	110⅛
Erie seconds	96⅞	U. P. sinking funds	117
Lehigh & Wilkes(old)	100	Tex. Pac. land grants	57⅛
Union Pacific firsts	115¼	Tex. Pac., R. G.	83½

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	134	United States	63
American	91	Fargo	130

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Governments were weak and lower.

Railroad bonds were irregular.

State securities were dull.

This has been the dullest day on the Stock Exchange for over a year. Prices at the close were irregular, but generally higher. Burlington & Quincy, however, closed 1¼, and Norfolk & Western preferred 2 lower.

Money 4@5. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 480¾; sterling exchange, demand, 485.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 23—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 100 13-16; consols, account, 101 1-16. Illinois Central, 149; New York Central, 133¾; Erie, 40¼; Reading, 28.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, £250,000.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Rentes, 79f 52½c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	18,478	14,167	14,810	14,490
Wheat, bu	70,401	45,000	10,562	8,290
Corn, bu	206,420	65,795	69,374	79,572
Oats, bu	83,239	68,222	42,250	40,670
Rye, bu	7,879	7,020	3,347	1,567
Barley, bu	45,239	20,278	15,885	23,341
Cured meats, lbs	1,122,329	365,350	2,351,893	2,946,536
Pork, brls	......	......	478	1,300
Lard, lbs	305,345	717,800	807,540	1,413,386
Dressed hogs, No	218	159	......	188
Live hogs, No	34,161	15,762	1,671	2,383
Cattle, No	4,639	2,952	3,626	2,414
Sheep, No	1,505	782	2,130	1,071
Poultry, lbs	72,497	98,221	......	72,694
Eggs, pkgs	874	522	......	25
Butter, lbs	177,579	148,513	267,465	91,839
Cheese, lbs	197,635	6,300	37,320	77,572
Green Apples, brls	390	400	76	82

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 49 cars red wheat, 42 cars lower grades, 39 cars No. 2 spring, 28 cars other grades (158 wheat); 158 cars contract corn, 208 cars new mixed, 188 cars other grades (483 corn); 68 cars No. 2 oats, 31 cars No. 2 white, 86 cars rejected (185 oats); 11 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected; 33 cars No. 3 barley, 10 cars lower grades (43 barley). Total, 885 cars or 515,000 bu. Also 22 cars No. 1 flaxseed, and 1 car rejected do. Inspected out: Corn, 105,563 bu; oats, 3,878 bu.

The following table shows the gross shipments of provisions from this city for periods named:

Articles.	For week ending Dec. 20, 1882.	Since Oct. 27, 1882.	Same time, 1881.
Pork, brls	8,197	33,427	34,107
Lard, lbs	9,917,777	59,156,714	52,674,882
Hams, lbs	5,254,319	26,194,770	29,404,979
Sides, lbs	10,121,591	67,310,905	85,684,974
Shoulders, lbs	2,196,341	10,094,586	14,738,176
Other product, lbs	141,655	986,545	......

The following is a comparative summary of aggregate exports from the United States from Nov. 1 to Dec. 16:

	1882-'3.	1881-'2.	Dec., '82.
Pork, lbs	5,793,800	8,474,800	2,681,000
Bacon, lbs	46,149,301	64,818,579	18,709,272
Lard, lbs	35,945,715	32,474,123	......
Total	87,888,831	105,798,502	21,390,272

The exports from the seven Atlantic ports for the week ending Dec. 16 include the following:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	204,442	807,755	588,997
Continent	24,971	768,285	54,619
South and Cent'l America	8,347	......	1,681
West Indies	15,964	......	14,602
British Colonies	10,412	......	8,000
Other countries	180	......	......
Total	269,316	1,576,040	667,799

The above were shipped from the different ports as follows:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	208,682	649,680	468,598
Boston	46,404	167,165	4,000
Portland	......	19,150	......
Philadelphia	7,380	135,257	16,800
Baltimore	6,450	568,988	178,394
New Orleans	310	37,740	......
Total	269,316	1,576,040	667,792
Previous week	242,268	1,467,953	283,412
Two weeks ago	176,148	1,318,207	155,193
Correspond'g week 1881	86,051	690,811	484,090

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A good trade is reported at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@7
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	4 @5
Crooked	3 @4

BUTTER—The demand for fine butter keeps steadily ahead of the supply. Prices therefore remain firm:

Creamery, fancy	40@41	Roll, choice	24@26
Do, fair to choice	35@39	Roll, poor to good	18@22
Dairy, choice	32@35	Packing stock	14@15
Dairy, fair to good	26@30	Inferior	12@13
Common grades	21@25	Grease	9@10

CHEESE—Trade continues fair for the season and prices show continued firmness:

Young America	14 @14½
Full cream, Cheddar, fall make	12¾@13
Full cream, flat, fall make, 2 in a box	13 @13½
Full cream, August	10½@11
Cheddar, slightly skimmed	9 @ 9½
Flat, slightly skimmed	8 @ 9
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 6
Low grades	2 @ 4

COAL—Trade is not very active, but prices remain firm as given below:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Anthracite, egg	$ 6.52	$7.50
Do, grate	6.38	7.50
Do, range	6.78	7.75
Do, nut	6.98	7.75
Erie	5.50	7.00
Youghiogheny, pure	4.50	7.00
Pittsburg	4.25	6.50
Blossburg and Piedmont	4.25	6.00
Hocking Valley	4.00	......
Indiana block	3.40	5.00
Wilmington	3.00	4.00
Minonk	2.75	4.00

EGGS—Were weak at 27@28c per doz for fresh.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A light business was in progress at steady prices:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5½@	6¾
Prunes, Turkish, old	4½@	5
Prunes, Turkish, new	7½@	8
Raisins, layers	2.10 @	2.15
Raisins, London, layers	2.60 @	2.70
Raisins, Valencia	8½@	9
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.10 @	2.15
Zante currants	6½@	6¾
Citron	17 @	18

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16½@	17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	13½@	15
Apples, sliced	10 @	11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @	7½
Apples, Southern, new	6 @	7
Peaches, unpared, halves	35 @	36
Raspberries, new	8½@	9
Blackberries, new	25 @	26
Pitted cherries, new	25 @	26

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@	11½
Almonds, Tarragona	17½@	18
Naples walnuts	15 @	17
Pecans	9 @	11

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	7½@	8¼
Virginia	7½@	8
Red Tennessee	5½@	6¼

FISH—Remain inactive and prices are nominal:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 5.75@	6.00
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl		4.00
Trout, No. 1, per ½-brl	5.00@	5.25
Mackerel—Extra No. 1 shore, ½-brl		14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00@	13.00
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.50@	7.60
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.50@	7.00
Mackerel—Large family	5.00@	5.25
Mackerel—Medium family		4.75
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs, new		7.00
Codfish—Grand Bank, per 100 lbs		6.00
Codfish—Dressed		9
Herring—Labrador split, brls	8.00@	8.25
Herring—Flat split, brls		7.50
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	90@	1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box		35
Halibut, smoked		13
California salmon, brl		18.50
California salmon, ½-brl	9.50@	10.00

GREEN FRUITS—Trade was dull at quotations:

Oranges, Florida, per box	$ 3.50@ 5.00
Lemons, per box	3.50@ 4.50
Apples, per brl	2.00@ 3.25
Cranberries, per brl	8.00@13.00
Grapes, per lb	4@ 7
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.00@ 6.00
California pears, per box	2.00@ 4.50
California plums, per box	2.00@ 2.25

GROCERIES—No specially new features were developed. There was a fair movement at sustained prices:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5½@ 6⅝

COFFEE.

Java	16 @19
Java, choice Mandaling	24 @25
Maracaibo	10 @12½
Mexican, prime to choice	11½@12½
Mexican, fair to good	10½@11
Rio, fancy	11¼@11½
Rio, prime to choice	10 @10½
Rio, fair to good	8½@ 9¾
Rio, common	7½@ 8
Rio, roasting	6½@ 7

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10 @10¼
Crushed	10 @10¼
Powdered	9⅞
Granulated, standard	9½@ 9⅝
Granulated, not standard	9⅜@ 9½
A standard	8¾@ 9
A No. 2	8⅝@ 8¾
Extra C	8⅜@ 8½
No. 1	8⅛@ 8¼
Yellow	6½@ 7¾

SIRUPS.

Corn	40 @43
Sugar	37 @43
Blackstrap	25 @30
New Orleans molasses	45 @55

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	30 @35
Pepper	22 @23
Cassia	18 @22
Nutmegs	90 @95

HIDES—Trade is still slow, and prices have a downward tendency:

Green-cured light, per lb	8¼@ 8½
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part cured	7½
Damaged hides	6½
Green salted, bulls	6¼
Calf, per lb	12
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	25

Branded and horn-hooked is per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Were quoted firm. There was a quiet general market.

Carbon, Elaine	$ 22½	Linseed, boiled	$ 53
Carbon, 175 test	17½	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	13½	Sperm	1.40
Carbon, 110 test	12½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W. 150 test	17½	Neatsfoot, extra	85
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	14½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	11½	Bank	50
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	13½	Straits	52
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12½	Turpentine	56
Lard, current make	86	Miners', white	64
Lard, No. 1	77	Naphtha, deo 60 deg.	10½
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 74 deg.	13½
Linseed, raw	50	Gasoline, deo 87 deg.	20

POTATOES—Firm at 65@70c per bu by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes sell at $3.00@3.75 for Jerseys and $2.00@2.25 for Southern.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was firmer, turkeys selling at 10@14c per lb for fair to choice, chickens at 9@10c, geese at 9@10c, and ducks at 10@11c. Prairie chickens sold at $3.50 per doz, quail at $1.30 per doz, mallards at $3.20 per doz. Venison, 13@14c per lb for saddles; rabbits, $1.00 per doz.

TALLOW—Was easy at 7¾@7¾c for prime city, 7c for No. 1 country, and 6¾c for No. 2 country.

WOOL—Continues quiet at quotations:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Fine medium (¾ and ⅜ blood)	33@37	Fine medium	27@30
Fine X and XX	33@35	Fine light	23@25
Low med. (¼ blood)	31@35	Fine heavy	20@23
Dingy, washed	27@37	Heavy, cathy, dingy	18@20
Coarse and common	23@30	Low medium	22@25
Good medium tub	30@35	Coarse	18@20
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35	Dead pulled	17@25
		Bucks	15@20

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	8,441	28,307	2,659
Tuesday	4,826	33,399	4,084
Wednesday	6,151	37,657	4,703
Thursday	5,370	28,121	2,209
Friday	4,600	34,161	1,505
Saturday	2,500	20,000	900
Total	31,909	186,525	17,111
Same week in 1881	19,232	149,551	11,457
Week ending Dec. 16	35,088	240,250	15,834
Shipments—			
Monday	3,149	1,866	983
Tuesday	1,944	2,078	1,791
Wednesday	3,998	2,677	734
Thursday	2,858	3,289	1,505
Friday	3,630	1,674	2,131
Total	15,495	11,584	7,690

CATTLE—With a supply fully 4,000 less than for the previous week the market has averaged stronger. There was not a particularly active demand from any class of buyers; still there was a good healthy movement throughout, and the close of the week saw an average advance of about 25c. The offering, while not including as many extra cattle as for the week before, made a better average, there being an increased proportion of good droves and a smaller number of inferior. The highest price paid during the week was $6.55. There was not to exceed 300 head that were good enough to command over $6.00, while the larger part of the daily arrivals crossed the scales at prices below $5.50. Shippers bought principally at $4.50@5.40. Butchers' and canners' stock was in good request throughout, and prices were firm at some advance on the previous week. Trading in this class was principally at $3.00@3.75, those figures buying poor to good cows and inferior to fair mixed lots. There was an advance of 15@20c in stockers and feeders, both of which were in good demand and in very moderate supply. The former sold at $3.00@3.90, and the latter at $4.00@4.40. The week closed up steady with no cattle left over.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.25@ 6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5.75@ 6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.10@ 5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.35@ 4.85
Butchers' stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@ 4.10
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@ 2.75
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags. Dead hogs sell for 2c per lb for weights of 200 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—Trade opened actively in this branch of the market, and during Monday and Tuesday there was a sharp advance in prices, the improvement amounting to 15@25c. There was a slight reaction on Wednesday, a recovery on the following day, and then a decline of 5@10c on Friday. The market was steady on Saturday at $5.50@6.10 for light and at $5.60@6.65 for heavy weights. Packers got all but about 15,000 of the week's receipts. The quality was about the same as for the previous week, the change, if any, being in the direction of improvement.

SHEEP—The receipts have been remarkably large for the time of year, and although the demand was good throughout the week the market was overstocked and lower prices had to be accepted. The decline in choice mutton grades was small but in poor to good lots a reduction of fully 25c had to be submitted to. The market closed steady at $2.50@3.50 for inferior to medium, and at $3.75@4.65 for good to choice. Extra sold at $4.75@5.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 2,100; total for the week, 12,800; consigned through, 400 cars; demand improved; good shippers, $5.25@5.80; extra steers, 6.00@6.60; light to fair, $4.50@5.00; mixed butchers', $3.75@4.15.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts today, 7,000; total for the week, 29,000; consigned through, 38 cars; nothing doing; market perfectly flat; about 8 loads unsold.

HOGS—Receipts today, 3,600; total for the week thus far, 41,365; consigned through, 108 cars; market active, firm, and higher; good to choice Yorkers, $6.20@6.30; light, $6.00@6.15; good mediums, $6.35@6.50; choice heavy, $6.40@6.75; pigs, $5.75@5.85; all sold.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23.—CATTLE—Dull; receipts, 2,400; prime, 6¾@7c; good, 6@6½c; medium, 5¼@6c; common, 4@5c; calves, 7@10c.

SHEEP—Dull; receipts, 10,000; prime, 5¾@6c; good, 5¼@5½c; medium, 4¼@5c; common, 3¼@4c; lambs, 4½@6½c.

HOGS—Dull; receipts, 3,700; prime, 9¼@9½c; good, 8¾@9c; medium, 8¼@8¾c; common, 8c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—HOGS—Quiet and unchanged; light, $5.60@5.85; packing, $5.90@6.25; butchers' to extra, $6.15@6.35.

CATTLE—Very light supply, and only small local trade.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland dull at 57s; short ribs dull at 51s; short clears dull at 49s 6d. Pork—Prime mess—Eastern dull at 92s; Western dull at 86s; shoulders dull at 49s. Hams—Long cut dull at 57s.

GRAIN—Corn—Old mixed steady at 7s 3d; new steady at 7s.

ANTWERP, Dec. 23.—PETROLEUM—19d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—COTTON—Holiday.

CHEESE—Fine American, 64s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet but steady.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 6⅝@6¾d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—COTTON—Exchange closed.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 35,000 brls; exports, 3,300 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash a shade stronger; options inactive and a shade lower; receipts, 33,500 bu; exports, 64,000 bu; No. 3 red, $1.05½@1.06; steamer No. 2 red, $1.07½; No. 2 red, $1.09½@1.09¾; certificates, $1.10¾@1.11 delivered; No. 1 red, $1.14¾@1.14¾; ungraded white, $1.00@1.12; steamer No. 2 white, 99c; No. 2 white, 99c; No. 2 red, February, sales 5,000 bu at $1.11¾. Corn a shade dull and lower; receipts, 63,000 bu; exports, 74,000 bu; ungraded, 68@72c; No. 3, 69c; steamer, 69c; No. 2 January, 68¼@68½c; February, 68½c; April, 68c. Oats firm; receipts, 15,000 bu; exports, 38 bu; white Western, 48½c.

HAY—Quiet but firm at 60@65c.

HOPS—Dull and nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee firmer; Rio cargoes quoted at 7@9¼c. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; United, 77c; crude, 6¾@7¾c; refined, 7½@7¾c.

TALLOW—Quiet but firm; 8c.

RESIN—Dull and weak; $1.65@1.77½.

TURPENTINE—Quiet but firm; 51½@52c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and weak; 29c.

LEATHER—Steady; moderately active; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 21@25c.

WOOL—Dull and unsettled; domestic fleece, 33@46c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 12@31c; Texas, 14@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; new mess, $18.50@18.75. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats dull and nominal. Lard dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm at 18@40c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady; Western flat, 8@13c.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—GRAIN—The corn market ruled quiet, with prices unchanged; much of the receipts continued damp and inspects no grade; old corn is scarce and held firmly; old high mixed, 85c; old steamer yellow, 83c; old steamer mixed, 80@81c; new steamer, 75@77c, as to color; no grade, 65@70c for the best. Oats dull, with concessions made to effect sales; No. 1 white, 53@53½c; No. 2 white, 51@51½c; No. 3 white, 49@49½c; No. 1 mixed, 49c; No. 2 mixed, 47½@48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, with prices steady; backs, $21.50 per brl; short-cut clear, $21.00; long-cut clear, $21.00; lean ends, $20.50; extra prime, $17.50; mess, $19.50; extra mess, $21.50. Lard—Quiet demand, with prices unchanged at 11¾c per lb in tierces and tubs, with pails ½@¾c more. Hams steady, with fair trade; Western smoked, 11¾@12c; Boston large, 11¾@12c, with small ½c more. Beef in brls quiet; mess, $10.00; extra mess, $12.50; extra family, $15.00; extra plate, $16.00; plate, $14.00; tongues, $22.00. Fresh beef quiet; steers, 6@9½c; hinds, 8@11½c; fores, 5½@7¼c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—FLOUR—Unchanged: dull.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady and quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.06¾@1.07; January, $1.06½@1.07½; February, $1.09¾@1.09¾; March, $1.11½@1.11¾. Corn—Western easier, dull; mixed, spot, 64c asked; new, 63½@63¾c; year, 63¼@63½c; January, 61@61½c; February, 60¾@60⅞c; March, 60¾@61c. Oats steady; quiet; Western white, 47@48c; mixed, 45@46c; Pennsylvania, 45@48c. Rye quiet; 64@65c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged; quiet.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed and roll, 22@25c.

EGGS—Steady; fresh, 29c; limed, 24@25c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm. Sugar quiet.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.18@1.18½.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,930 brls; wheat, 23,511 bu; corn, 36,384 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

SALES—Wheat, 271,538 bu; corn, 162,318 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 23.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged. Rye flour steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.08; No. 2 red, December, $1.08@1.09; January, $1.08¾@1.08¾; February, $1.10½@1.10¾; March, $1.12¾@1.12¾. Corn—December options advanced 1½c; later months without important change; local lots dull and nominal; sail mixed, December, 69½@70c; January, 63¼@63½c; February, 61½@61¾c; March, 61@61½c. Oats easier; choice No. 1 white, 50c; No. 2 white, 48@48½c; No. 3 white, 47½c; No. 2 mixed, 45½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Lard quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—In fair demand.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet, but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,300 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 9,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 23.—GRAIN—Corn dull and lower; new high mixed, 48¾@49½c; new mixed, 47½@48½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 white, 37½@38c. Rye dull; No. 2, 56@57c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 80,150 bu; oats, 18,650 bu; rye, 2,500 bu; barley, 600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 31,625 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 9¾c.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS—Markets practically closed during the holidays.

HOGS—Dull, weak, and lower; sales chiefly at $6.00.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at $1.13.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—The Merchants' Exchange closed today, and will not reopen till Tuesday. There will therefore be no market reports.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; No. 2 red, 91½c. Corn nominally unchanged; mixed, 50c. Oats firm; mixed, 36½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn dull; new high mixed, 70c; new No. 2, 67c.

PETROLEUM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 23.—The market has ruled heavy today with a still further decline in prices. A notice was posted stating that thirty-five certificates had been deposited with the City Bank of Rochester as collateral, and the united lines were notified not to honor them. This seemed to introduce a new question, and the case must be investigated. The effect on the market was depressing. The coming holiday, with no market until Tuesday morning, and several important wells expected in also acted as a bear influence. The Patterson well is expected in at almost any time and will probably be in before the opening Tuesday. It is located 125 rods northeast of the Reno wells. In the new Balltown field the Grandin Bros. have another well almost completed, near their first astonisher. It is no wonder that with these wells expected in before another market small dealers prefer to sell their oil. The lack of confidence which prevails among outside speculators is probably the most pronounced bear influence the market has to contend against. The first sales this morning were at 81¾c. It advanced to 82c, declined to 81¾c, advanced to 82¾c, declined to 78¾c, rallied to 79¾c, broke to 76¾c, recovered to 78c, and the morning session closed with 77c bid. The figures of the afternoon were somewhat better, at 78c. It advanced to 78c, dropped to 77¾c, advanced to 78¾c, and closed with sales at 78¾c.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 23.—The market this morning opened strong at 81½c, and advanced to 82c. At this juncture huge blocks of long oil were forced upon the trade, breaking the market up most effectually. To add to the confusion, vast quantities of margin oil were thrown upon the market with disastrous effect, the price dropping off rapidly to 76¾c. Then again the brokers who were carrying certificates on 75-cent margins became badly frightened, and sold their customers out. After this the market strengthened, closing strong at 78¾c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—COTTON—Easy; prices unchanged; net receipts, 21,197 bales; gross, 22,540; exports to Great Britain, 4,267; France, 11,770; Continent, 10,130; coastwise, 1,337; sales, 2,000; stock, 282,455.

GALVESTON, Dec. 23.—COTTON—Holiday; net receipts, 4,745 bales; stock, 128,570.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—DRY GOODS—As usual the day before Christmas, the market was very quiet and without feature.

WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 23.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 48c.

MILITIA NOTES.

Items of General Interest to Our Citizen-Soldiery.

The First Regiment will meet for drill next Saturday night.

There will be no meeting of the First Brigade staff until the 8th of January.

The drill report of Company D, Fourth Regiment, Ottawa, last week, shows twenty-six members present and fourteen absent.

The battalion drill of the left wing of the First Infantry was declared "off" Saturday night, as most of the members were out Christmas hunting.

All applicants for promotion to non-commissioned offices in the First Infantry Regiment are now obliged to pass an examination before a field officer.

Gen. Fitz-Simons last Monday night sent a report of the encampment of the First Regiment at Geneva Lake last summer to the Adjutant-General.

The members of the Illinois National Guard have no fear that the coming Legislature will order their disbandment. That is what the Communists are waiting for.

Capt. Richard Robins, First-Lieut. Robert Bruce, and Second-Lieut. Thomas Fyfe have received their commissions as officers of the new Company F, of the Second Regiment.

Company F, Second Regiment, will give a complimentary reception at the armory, No. 181 Randolph street, next Thursday evening. This is the Scotch company recently organized.

Company G, Third Regiment, Woodstock, will hold an election Thursday evening to choose a Captain, vice Bourne promoted to Brigade staff. Lieut.-Col. Bourne will preside at the meeting.

All the members of the First Regiment's old band may obtain their honorable discharge by applying to the Adjutant of the regiment, as the papers have arrived at his office from Springfield.

The following have been commissioned officers of the new Company G of the Second Regiment: James A. Price, Captain; William A. Swart, First-Lieutenant; and A. McNabb, Second-Lieutenant.

The following privates of Company F, First Regiment, have received dishonorable discharges for the good of the service: John Gengel, Joshua Kepner, Edward Cowling, William Kasten, and John Pattee.

A musical and military exhibition will be given by Company G, Second Regiment, Thursday evening, at Market Hall, Pullman, at 7:45 p. m. Companies from the First and Second Infantry and the First Cavalry are expected to participate in the drill. The train will leave Chicago at 6:30 and return at 11:30 o'clock.

The following honorable discharges have been granted: Company C, Third Regiment, Freeport, four men on account of expiration of term of service, and one on account of removal; Company D, Fourth Regiment, Ottawa, four men on account of removal, and one on account of business reasons; Company F, First Regiment, one man, on account of business.

The following officers of the First Brigade have tendered their resignations: Capt. Oliver Wingate, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Fourth Infantry; First-Lieut. Louis C. Garner, Company G, Fourth Regiment; First-Lieut. James Nicol, Company K, First Regiment; Second-Lieut. H. T. Billings, Company C, Second Regiment: and Capt. C. H. Bager, Company C, Second Regiment—all on account of business.

Nothing subdues a Cold or Cough so quickly and pleasantly as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cents.

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GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

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Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY .... Proprietor and Manager
ADVANCE SALE SPECIAL
For the engagement (commencing Jan. 1, 1883) of
MRS. LANGTRY,
And company, consisting of Miss Kate Pattison, Miss Kate Hodson, Miss Sarah Lascelles, Miss J. Wolverton, Mrs. Eliza Young, J. G. Graham, F. K. Cooper, J. G. Taylor, E. Sheppard, J. L. Carhart, J. G. Macdonald, Harry Dalton, J. M. Thompson, M. R. Selton, R. Dearing, D. H. Chase, and J. T. Carpenter, under the direction of
MR. HENRY E. ABBEY.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings (Jan. 1st, 2d, and 3d) and Saturday matinee (Jan. 6th)—Tobin's comedy, THE HONEYMOON.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings (Jan. 4th, 5th, and 6th)—Tom Taylor's comedy, AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
The advance sale of reserved seats (prices $2, $1.50, and $1, according to location) will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 26th and 27th, at Story & Camp's Music-Store, 188 and 190 State-st., commencing at 11 a. m. On Thursday the sale will be transferred to the Ticket-Office of the Theatre.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
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COMMENCING WITH A
Grand Christmas Matinee Today
THE MADISON SQUARE THEATRE CO.
IN
ESMERALDA.
A play by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.
Monday, Jan. 1—MRS. LANGTRY.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
TWO WEEKS ONLY.
Gen. TOM THUMB TROUPE
Including his wife and artists, commencing
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Each afternoon at 1:30. Each evening at 7:30.
Admission, 10 cts.
Choice seats 10c extra.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN .... Manager
Grand Christmas Matinee at 2, Gala Performance Tonight.
The Distinguished Comedian,
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
Supported by an excellent company, in the Mirthful Pastoral Comedy,
EDGEWOOD FOLKS.
Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Regular Prices.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Christmas Holiday Week, commencing with special Christmas Matinee today. The favorite actress and vocalist,
ANNIE PIXLEY,
In Fred Marsden's New Comedy,
ZARA.
ZARA .... ANNIE PIXLEY.
With new musical selections and dances.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Grand Matinee today at 2, this evening at 8, the great Irish comedian and vocalist,
MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,
And his talented Company in Marsden's romantic Irish comedy-drama,
SHAUN RHUE.
Tomorrow, Tuesday, Dec. 26, first production on any stage of Geo. F. Rowe's spectacular Irish drama, "The Donagh," with entire new scenery and novel panoramic effects.
Sunday, Dec. 31, Goodwin & Thorne's "Black Flag."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY .... Proprietor and Manager
Extra Matinee today at 2, tonight at 8,
W. J. SCANLAN
In Bartley Campbell's
FRIEND AND FOE.

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Clark-st., bet. Lake and Randolph.
JAS. R. MEADE .... Manager
The only First-Class Variety House in the City.
Admission one-half that of any other Theatre.
Matinee today at 2:30; evening performance at 8, by
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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 430 North Clark-st., on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m.
HIRAM CRAWFORD, Secretary.

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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:50 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 3:00 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 3:00 p m
Aurora Express	b11:00 a m	b 2:00 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b12:15 p m	b 1:30 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:35 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:35 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:35 p m	b 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:35 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	c 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	c 9:25 p m	c 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	c 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	c 9:25 p m	c 6:50 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:25 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pass'ngr	8:10 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:35 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	10:45 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices 83 Clark-st., southeast corner Washington-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Day Express	† 8:50 a m	* 6:50 p m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Night Express	† 9:00 p m	† 8:00 p m
South Lawn Accommodation	† 1:00 m	† 2:41 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 5:25 p m	† 8:05 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 1:20 p m	†10:00 a m

*Daily. †Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. §Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	† 3:30 p m	......
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	† 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	† 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 6:30 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	† 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)	......	† 3:30 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. eSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:30 p m
Fast Express	* 3:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	§ 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	† 9:00 p m	† 7:00 p m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:55 a m	* 7:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	* 9:55 a m	* 7:25 p m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	†12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	§11:30 p m	† 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington via Washington Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	†11:30 p m	† 7:45 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	† 8:30 p m	† 6:50 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	† 8:30 p m	† 6:50 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Springfield Night Express	† 8:30 p m	† 6:50 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 3:00 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	† 8:30 p m	† 6:50 a m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:45 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:45 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.

c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	7:00 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:00 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:20 a m	* 9:00 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:20 p m	§ 7:30 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	† 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:50 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	* 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	† 9:00 a m	* 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 p m	* 6:00 a m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 a m	* 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 a m
Milwaukee Express—Sundays	9:00 a m	......
Milwaukee & Green Bay	* 9:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	* 9:00 p m	* 6:00 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 2:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:00 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 9:00 a m	* 5:15 p m
Lake Geneva	* 4:45 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:45 p m	* 9:55 a m
Rockford Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 6:30 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:50 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	* 6:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:50 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:50 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	† 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	† 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	† 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	† 7:00 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:15 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 5:35 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 4:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 7:20 a m	* 6:00 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 7:05 p m
*Theatre Train	11:30 p m	11:00 p m
Church Train	† 1:15 p m	† 9:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Waukesha, Oconomowoc, La Crosse	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	§11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	* 9:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Stevens Point & Ashland	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 5:40 p m	* 8:55 a m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	* 9:30 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	*12:05 p m	* 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	§12:05 p m	* 2:10 p m
Elgin and Rockford	† 9:10 p m	† 7:10 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Sunday	* 5:15 p m	* 9:45 a m
Itasca	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
	* 5:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	......	4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	......	*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:40 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special	......	§ 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	......

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	......

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

For the present trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows:
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m., Chicago time.
Arrive Chicago 8:40 p. m., Chicago time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address S. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or B. F. HORNER, General Western Passenger Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

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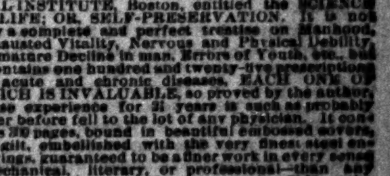

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A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Gen. and Mrs. Tom Thumb, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Bleecker, Miss E. Warren, and Maj. Newell, New York, comprising the Tom Thumb party, are at the Palmer.

Miss Annie Pixley, Henry E. Abbey, and Marcus Mayer were among the theatrical people who arrived from New York yesterday and stopped at the Grand Pacific.

James Guest, of Montreal; J. M. Thurston and wife, of Omaha; James McIntyre, of St. Paul; George Green, of Duluth; and T. Cassmann, of Halifax, N. S., are at the Tremont.

Mr. George C. Miln played Richelieu at Racine Saturday night, and spent yesterday in the city. He will return this morning, and play Hamlet in the afternoon and Othello at night.

J. A. Whitcomb, of Summerville, Mass.; W. A. Nimocks, of Minneapolis; H. H. McKay, of Montreal; Marshal Brown, of Denver; and B. Schraum, of San Antonio, are at the Sherman.

Gen. Horace B. Sargent, Boston; W. R. B. Hackett, Utica, N. Y.; James W. Sheldon, Albion; E. R. Lindell, Racine, Wis.; C. A. Rewick, Hope, D. T.; and Raphael Perrounard, Paris, are at the Leland.

L. Blythe Rogers, New Orleans; J. Witkowski, Yokohama; B. B. Buxton, Winnipeg; D. L. Stone, Philadelphia; W. H. Reed, Boston; E. J. Charlton, Quebec; and James E. Wood, San Francisco, are at the Palmer.

Just before the close of the service at the People's Church yesterday morning, Mr. Stephen W. Goodhue and Miss Eloise C. Tracy, both of this city, were married in presence of the congregation, the Rev. Dr. Thomas officiating.

Henry Heeny, Al Stocker, and David Reis were locked up at the Desplaines Street Station yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing 1,000 cigars which had been carelessly left in a buggy standing in the street. John Smith, of No. 473 South Halsted street, owned the stolen cheroots.

While Jacob Harlow was promenading the streets last night with too much liquor aboard he spilled himself into a basement at the corner of Blackhawk street and Clybourn avenue, landed on his head, and was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital to have his injuries attended to.

George M. Colburn, proprietor of the Clifton House, Niagara Falls; the Hon. R. B. Willis, of Colorado; James Johnstone, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. E. Stuart, Winnipeg; Prof. W. G. Bean, Hanover, N. H.; Judge Joseph Hall, Norwich, Conn.; Dr. John H. Rauch, Springfield, are guests at the Grand Pacific.

The patients at St. Luke's Hospital had their Christmas-tree yesterday. It was sent in by Mr. and Mrs. Gunther, who also donated a large lot of candy. Other friends of the institution were equally generous, and there was a present for every patient and employé. Dr. Locke delivered a short address relative to the season and distributed the gifts.

This morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, Mr. J. Jonas will distribute to all heads of families of deserving poor, turkeys, chickens, beef, and mutton, with candy and nuts for those who have little ones, at the store, northeast corner of Michigan street and Dearborn avenue. To hungry men meal-tickets will be given for a good dinner by the generous-hearted gentleman.

At the December meeting of the Press Club, held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to hold the annual banquet of the club at the Grand Pacific Hotel Saturday, Jan. 20, at 7 p. m. A vote of thanks was tendered Manager McVicker for a fine present in the shape of three elegantly-framed portraits. Henry Watterson of the *Courier-Journal*, Henry J. Philpot of the *Iowa State Leader*, and A. J. Blethan of the *Kansas City Journal* were elected non-resident members of the club.

A drunken man staggered into the Harrison Street Station last evening and asked to be locked up. In turn he was asked to explain himself. He gave his name as E. H. Lee, and said he was wanted in Bay City, Mich., for forgery. He had forged the name of a Bay City blacksmith named Clark to a check for $50, obtained the money on the same, and squandered it all in Chicago since Saturday morning. From his condition it was apparent that a share of the money had been "blown in for drinks." Mr. Lee was locked up and Bay City was notified.

The body of a boy, identified as that of John Koehler, 14 years of age, and who has been missing since Friday afternoon, was found under a pile of lumber in the rear of Tegtmeyer's planing-mill, corner of Eighteenth and Canal streets, Saturday. It is supposed that he crawled in under the pile of lumber after some shavings, and that he started the lumber in some way so that it fell upon and buried him. The boy's parents reside at No. 145 West Eighteenth street, and the body was taken to the morgue by the Twelfth street patrol.

The friends of Mr. O. W. Goit, the well-known coal-dealer, are considerably alarmed over his present serious attack of illness. Mr. Goit has been a sufferer more or less for ten years with rheumatism and rheumatic gout, and several times he has found great relief from visits to the Arkansas Hot Springs. About two weeks ago he was laid up, and he is now suffering from a severe attack of inflammation of the stomach. Drs. Lyman and Johnson are attending him, but they are hopeful of the outcome. At present no one save his immediate family is allowed to see him.

The second of the series of song services was held in Central Music-Hall last evening. Before the exercises began the doors were closed as the seats were all taken, and as much of the standing room as could conveniently be occupied. Prof. Swing was absent on account of sickness. Dr. Thomas led the services, speaking briefly upon the life of Christ, the incidents of His birth, His work, and His death, explaining the parts of the Bible story of the Savior that seem strange to us. The chorus under the leadership of Prof. Tomlins rendered a selection from the "Messiah," assisted by Miss May Phoenix and Mr. W. H. Clark, soloists.

Christmas services were held yesterday afternoon at the chapel of the Newsboys' Home. The Rev. E. I. Galvin, who led the boys in a Christmas exercise entitled "A Service of Joy," stated that the decorating of the chapel was entirely the work of the boys; that they had procured the evergreens and with very few suggestions had performed the work of banding and festooning them. At the close of the exercises, which were brief, the Rev. Mr. Galvin and Mr. Jones, Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Fourth Unitarian Church, entertained the boys for some time with stories and appropriate remarks.

At the annual meeting of the officers of the Sixth Presbyterian Church last Wednesday evening the following persons were elected: Board of Trustees, Messrs. William Best, Ralph A. Terry, Isaac P. Ramsey, S. D. Foss; Treasurer, Mr. I. P. Ramsey; Secretary, Mr. Harry Clark. The matter of pew-rentals, which was to have been discussed at the meeting next Tuesday, was postponed one quarter, until after the arrival of their new pastor, the Rev. J. H. Worcester Jr., of South Orange, N. J., who will not occupy the pulpit until the second Sabbath in February. In the meantime the Rev. J. A. Priest is filling the vacancy.

The statement made Saturday by Teresa Sturla in her speech to the court, that Mr. Andrew Forbes, one of the jurors, kept a house of ill-fame in Sioux City, and that his son was killed by a woman whom he had seduced, is pronounced by that gentleman to be absolutely false. His sons are all living. He was in the livery business in Sioux City for ten years, and defies any one either here or there to establish anything against his honor or integrity. Mr. Forbes tried the case against Sturla exactly on its merits, so far as his position as a juror was concerned, and his refusal to join in maudlin sympathy for the defendant or be blinded by the insanity plea was the cause of her venomous attack.

A desperate fight took place about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Lange's planing-mill, corner of Twenty-first and Loomis streets, between Charles Luge, a barn-hand in Lange's employ, and John Gieger, a teamster who had gone to the mill after a load of shavings. Gieger used a four-pronged fork in the struggle, and jabbed the prongs viciously in the face of his antagonist. One of the prongs penetrated Luge's right temple, another his right cheek, the third his nose, and the fourth his left cheek. Dr. Ollendorf pronounced the wounds very serious. Gieger was arrested and locked up at the Hinman Street Station. The police report says a man named Schultz was arrested with Gieger, but fails to state what part he took in the affray.

The Chicago Liberal League held its weekly meeting last evening in the I. O. O. F. Hall, corner of Halsted and Madison streets. A committee of three, consisting of Prof. Baumgrass, E. A. Stevens, and President Magie, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the birthday of Thomas Paine, which occurs Jan. 29. President Magie was appointed a committee of one to request the presence, at the expense of the league, of the Hon. William Herndon, the late President Lincoln's law partner at Springfield, to deliver a lecture on the event of the celebration. Dr. Adam Miller, a member of the Chicago Philosophical Society, delivered a lecture upon "The Natural and Supernatural"—an abstruse treatise upon the progress of science versus theology, a discourse upon the origin of motive power, of primal motion—in which he claimed that science had failed in its efforts to overthrow belief in the supernatural by satisfactorily explaining the mysterious forces and workings of Nature. A long discussion followed, after which the meeting adjourned.

Julia Miller, the 13-year-old girl who mysteriously disappeared Tuesday evening last, after having gone on an errand to a near-by bakery, was found last evening by her father at the Home for the Friendless, whither she had gone the evening of her disappearance. She went there in a pet, stated that she was from Missouri, was waiting in this city for the arrival of friends, and asked for protection, which was given her. The father suspected a couple of days ago that she might possibly be at the home, but did not visit the institution till last evening. The girl on being interviewed stated that she was anxious to see what the newspapers would say about her disappearance. It is to be hoped that she will not again entertain romantic notions of this description.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.

In an interview published in yesterday's paper with Mr. Calvin T. Wheeler, the retiring President of the Union National Bank, one of his answers was given so briefly that it might, perhaps, create a false impression among those not acquainted with the actual facts in the case. In speaking of the condition of the bank at the time of Mr. Coolbaugh's death, he said that it was in bad shape; that, if the bank had been wound up at that time the stockholders would not have got 50 cents on the dollar out of it. What he did say was that the capital of the bank was impaired 50 per cent at that time, and that, while the depositors would have gotten every cent which was due them, there being enough assets to pay all demands promptly, if the affairs of the concern had been wound up at that time the stockholders would have gotten probably only about 50 per cent of their capital back again.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

There are now 117 patients at the United States Marine Hospital. This is the largest number that has ever been accommodated at one time since the hospital has been built.

In a few days Prof. Nightingale, the Principal of the High School, will leave for Southern California to take a three months' vacation which has been granted him by the School Board on account of his health having been impaired by constant work in the interests of the school for the past nine years. A portion of his family will accompany him. The school will be left in charge of Miss Cochrane, the efficient first assistant for a long time. The Professor's classes will be taught during his absence by Miss Emma Meserve, a lady of superior classical education and a former graduate of the high school.

The cantata entitled "Christmas" will be repeated tomorrow evening at Cook's Hall by the pupils of the high school, under the directorship of Mrs. Prof. Nightingale.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

At the election called to vote on the subject of issuing bonds for water-works, there were cast 87 votes for issuing bonds to the amount of $25,000; 13 votes for issuing $17,000 worth of bonds, and 35 votes against water-works at any cost. The law requires a majority of the legal votes of a corporation to favor the issuing of bonds before they can be legally issued, thus requiring in South Evanston about 140 votes, so that if all the votes cast Saturday had been in favor of water-works, even then the bonds could not have been issued. A new election will doubtless be called soon to reconsider the question.

HYDE PARK.

An organized effort will be made in Hyde Park the coming year to get the saloon licenses raised from their present low figure, $52 a year, to $500 a year. There are over 200 saloons in Hyde Park Village, and many of them are becoming a great nuisance. The movement for a high license is favored by all the better class of saloonkeepers and the respectable people of the village.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The Immense Business of the Express Companies Last Week.

The average Chicagoan has but a faint conception of the magnitude of the express business in this great city during the holidays, when thousands of holiday gifts are both sent and received through those great mediums of transportation, the express companies. Seeking out Col. Seaton, the efficient Manager of the American Express Company, on Monroe street, a reporter engaged the attention of the busy express-man long enough to glean from him the following:

"In what proportion, Colonel, has the business increased during the holidays over that of other periods of the year?"

"Oh, it is impossible to estimate it," said the Colonel. "I can only say to you that it has increased sufficiently to render necessary the temporary doubling in number of our employés and working them both night and day. I myself have not had my clothes off for four nights past."

"How do the shipments this year compare in number with those of last?"

"Favorably, sir; very favorably, and if they increase in proportion next year, I think I shall be tempted to give up completely."

"About how much freight do you handle daily at present?"

"That is also difficult to estimate, but I should roughly guess it to be in the neighborhood of 200 tons."

"Is not frequent loss and breakage attendant upon such a deluge of freight?"

"No; on the contrary, the loss and breakage in proportion to the vast amount of freight handled is next to nothing, but in case of either it is always the purpose of this company to make good such loss or breakage whenever it occurs, and as far as possible to deliver every Christmas package intrusted to our care before 6 o'clock Christmas-Day. As an instance of breakage I may say that two ladies of Chicago sent a very handsomely-dressed doll to the little daughter of a friend in Kalamazoo, Mich. Through some means the doll's head was crushed in shipping, and returned to us from Kalamazoo. We paid $15 for another doll, which was forthwith attired in the habiliments of doll No. 1 and shipped to Kalamazoo to gladden a little heart which would have been broken by the sight of the damaged doll. As another instance, a liquor-house across the way placed in our charge a demijohn of fine brandy to be shipped as a present to friends residing at a distant point. The jug was broken and the liquor lost before it had left our freight department. We stated the case to the shippers. They replaced the liquor at a cost of $20 to the American Express Company, and their present left the city on the next train. Thus you see we endeavor to conduct our business upon a broad and liberal basis, and with a view to the wants and wishes of our patrons."

At the Colonel's request, the reporter entered the freight-room or shipping department in the rear of the office. Freight was piled so thickly that passage was rendered difficult. Parcels, bags, boxes, and barrels, all bearing the red seal and mysterious marks of the company were piled in apparent confusion on every hand, while toys of every description and variety, from a life-size hobby-horse to a 10-cent jack-in-the-box, were being loaded upon the heavy express trucks which had backed up to the platform for their assignments of freight.

From the office of the American the searcher for news items wended his way towards the office of the Adams, where in a brief interview Mr. Donahue, the company's Chicago agent, informed the reporter that the business of the present season fully equaled if it did not surpass that of any previous season for many years. The great freight depository of the company at the Fort Wayne depot was uncomfortably crowded, while the P. P. (paper parcel) department on Fifth avenue and the transfer rooms on Dearborn street were cramped for more room and an experienced clerical force than they had ever before been. Saturday last this company received eight car-loads of express matter, and fourteen the Thursday and Friday preceding.

Mr. Colvin of the United States said in reply to the reporter's inquiry that it would be folly to attempt to estimate the amount of express matter handled by that company, and referred the reporter to the freight-rooms from which he might deduce his own conclusions as to the quantity. There evidences of the rush were as marked as at the Adams and American, and the scribe left, wondering why out of all the millions of presents and Christmas greetings flying over the country, not one was to fall at his door, except a pen-wiper from the handsome daughter of his landlady.

SMALL-POX ON SHIPBOARD.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 25.—The whaling bark Hercules has arrived. She had ten cases of small-pox on board. Three died.

There are bright buds of April and blossoms of May
But they're not half so sweet as the breath of the maid
That with SOZODONT brushes her teeth every day
Till like pearls through her beautiful lips they're displayed.
O SOZODONT! what an enchantment is thine
That gives teeth like the sun and gives lips red as wine.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines

COWARDLY FRATRICIDE

Theodore Novy Shoots His Brother Bohamil in the Back.

Shot Through the Lungs, the Victim Expires in a Few Minutes.

The Novys and Two Others Participate in a Burglary Near By.

A Quarrel Ensues Over the Division of Eight Dollars' Worth of Plunder,

And the One Who Did the Work Pays the Penalty of Death.

A thieving hoodlum named Bohamil Novy, a young Bohemian, was murdered in a most cowardly manner—shot from behind—about 4 o'clock yesterday morning on Canal street, near Bunker, and his own brother, Theodore Novy, is a prisoner at the Twelfth Street Station charged with the crime. As will be seen from a narration of the facts, as far as they could be learned, there is considerable mystery attached to the bloody affair. That Theodore Novy did the shooting, however, there seems little doubt. If he should ever be convicted of the crime and made to pay the penalty, society will have lost no more than it did when Bohamil got the bullet in the back.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning four pistol shots were fired in the neighborhood of Canal and Bunker streets. At that time Officer Mike Conley, of the Twelfth Street Station, was standing at the corner of Canal and Maxwell streets. He ran in the direction from which the reports came, and kept a sharp lookout for any one who might appear. The moon shone brightly, and Conley could see a considerable distance ahead, but the streets appeared deserted. Suddenly the officer caught sight of a man's form lying face downward on the sidewalk at the northwest corner of Canal and Bunker streets. Blood was oozing from the nose and mouth of the prostrate man, and the efforts of the officer to assist him to his feet met with no response. The man had already breathed his last. Conley stretched the corpse on the sidewalk, with its face turned to the moonlight, and finally recognized the ghastly, blood-stained countenance as that of the crook, Bohamil Novy. No one was near to tell how or by whom

HE HAD BEEN KILLED.

The sound of the shooting had caused windows in the neighborhood to be raised by disturbed and inquiring sleepers, and it was not long before Conley and his dead charge were the centre of a group of curious and excited citizens. A patrol-wagon was summoned, and the body was removed to the home of the dead man's brother, Theodore Novy, No. 125 De Koven street, where Bohamil had lived. The body was subjected to a hasty examination. Nothing of value was found in the pockets. The bullet was found to have taken effect in the back, just below the left shoulder-blade, penetrating the lungs and causing death from hemorrhage probably. Several yards from where the body was found there was a great splotch of blood on the sidewalk, and from there led a bloody trail to the body. Bohamil had evidently supported himself on the railing of the sidewalk after receiving the wound, and walked as far as he could until the hemorrhage took away his strength.

When the patrol-wagon and its ghastly burden reached Theodore Novy's house Theodore was in bed. He at first claimed to have been in bed since 11 o'clock the night before, but afterward changed his story. The sight of his brother's dead body did not appear to startle Theodore in the least, his coolness being commented on by the officers. Afterward he changed his story, and said that an effort had been made to burglarize his house, and that he and Bohamil went out with two other fellows to look for the burglars. While the four were on Canal street, near Bunker, a man shot at them from behind a cigar sign, and Bohamil fell. "Then I came home and sent my wife to call a patrol wagon," concluded Theodore.

This story told by Theodore was regarded with suspicion, but he was not then arrested. He accompanied the officers to the station of his own accord "to assist in the search for the murderer." Capt. O'Donnell had a

HOST OF MEN WORKING ON THE CASE,

and Lieuts. Shea and Kipley arrived from headquarters about 7 o'clock and joined in the hunt. The officers began making arrests promiscuously, running in all the crooks in the neighborhood, particularly the Bohemians, as it was known that a Bohemian dance had been given the night before at Mike Pisha's place on De Koven street, near Jefferson, and that the Novy boys had been there. No less than thirty-nine prisoners were locked up at Twelfth Street Station during the forenoon. Friends and relatives of the prisoners, and a curious mob generally, flocked about the place, and the excitement became great.

Theodore Novy all this time was oscillating between his home and the station and acting decidedly queer. He was also getting under the influence of liquor quite rapidly. Finally he created a mild sensation in the station-house by identifying an old and respectable citizen, who had come there on business, as the man who did the shooting. Capt. O'Donnell resolved then to arrest Theodore, but concluded to watch him a while longer before springing the trap. Theodore left the station soon after this not at all put out over the refusal of the officers to arrest the man he identified as the murderer.

Lieut. Kipley, who has known Theodore Novy a long time, went to his house about 9 o'clock. Theodore opened the door and said: "Hello, Joe; come to see the stiff?"

The Lieutenant answered in the affirmative, and was shown into a dirty apartment where the corpse of the murdered man lay under a sheet. The brother roughly pulled off the covering and asked, with a leer, for the Lieutenant's opinion as to the appearance of the "stiff." Before he had time to further display his brutality, Capt. O'Donnell and Lieut. Blattner appeared and put him under arrest. He was taken to the station and

QUESTIONED CLOSELY AS TO HIS MOVEMENTS

the night before. His "man-behind-the-cigar-sign" story was not recognized, and he was made to tell who was with him besides Bohamil when the shooting was done. The prisoner said a young Bohemian named Severn Kozel and another named Traznec were witnesses of the murder. Traznec, Theodore said, lived in the Town of Barrington, and had gone home, but Kozel might be found at the corner of Halsted and Bunker streets.

Kozel was hunted up and arrested. He is a smooth-faced, dirty-looking fellow about 18 years old, and talks in the regular vernacular of the crook. He claims to be a calciminer.

Young Kozel lied with the utmost coolness when first questioned by the officers, telling one story one minute and denying it the next. First he manufactured a tale about a stranger sneaking up behind him and his three companions, and shooting Bohamil without a word of warning. But the story he told and stuck to was this:

He went to a saloon at the corner of Eighteenth and Canal streets about 10 o'clock Saturday night and remained there until midnight in company with a fellow named Gale. At midnight he left Gale in the saloon, and came north on Canal street to Twelfth, where he met Bohamil Novy. The two went by a round about way to Pisha's place, where a dance was in progress, and there met young Traznec, who up to that night Kozel had never seen. About 1 o'clock all three went over to Theodore's house and were told by Theodore that burglars had just attempted to enter the house, and he was going out to hunt them up. The other three concluded to join in the search for the burglars, and they all started out patrolling the streets, spending most of the time on Jefferson, De Koven, Canal, and Bunker streets until 4 o'clock in the morning. At this hour Kozel, Bohamil Novy, and Traznec were walking north on Canal street, south of Bunker, while a rod or two behind them came Theodore. Suddenly a shot was fired from behind. Kozel turned and saw

THEODORE POINTING A PISTOL

at Bohamil, and then saw him fire. Bohamil cried, "I'm shot," and staggered against the railing of the sidewalk. Kozel ran away, and heard two more shots behind him. Traznec followed him, and the two went to Theodore's house. They found Theodore already there, loading his revolver, which he afterward put under the mattress of his bed. He told Kozel not to say anything about what had taken place, and he told his wife to call a patrol-wagon. Kozel remained at the house until after the body reached there."

"What were you doing from 12 o'clock up to the time of the shooting?" was asked of Kozel.

"Only walking about the streets."

"What cause had Theodore for shooting his brother?"

"I don't know any more about that than you do."

"Did Theodore say anything just before he fired the shot?"

"He said, 'None of that now.'"

"What did he mean by that?"

"I don't know."

"What occasion did he have for saying so?"

"I don't know."

Theodore finally admitted that he had a revolver in his bed, but said he always kept it there. Lieut. Shea examined the weapon, a 32-calibre five-chambered affair, and from the odor of burnt powder present and the appearance of the cartridges discovered that four chambers had just been filled.

Theodore still clung to the man-behind-the-cigar-sign story, Kozel still refused to divulge the cause of the murder, Traznec had not yet been found, and the police were for a long time at a loss for a theory of the case, but at last they found one:

John Kaule, a musician residing at No. 126 De Koven street, directly opposit the Novy domicil, returned home about 3:20 in the morning and discovered that a burglar

HAD ENTERED HIS SLEEPING APARTMENT

through a first-floor window and decamped with $4 in cash and an old watch worth about that amount. He reported the case at the Twelfth Street Station the following morning. Lieut. Shea visited Kaule's house, and directly under the window through which the burglar entered he found in a little drift of snow the imprint of a man's overshoe or rubber, the creasings made by the sole being plainly visible. Shea next discovered that Bohamil Novy wore overshoes when he was shot. One of these overshoes was taken over to Kaule's and found to fit exactly in the imprint under the window. From this the police formed the theory that Bohamil burglarized the house, while his companions waited outside, and that the quarrel which cost a life originated over the division of the little plunder stolen from Kaule's house. If this be the correct theory, Kozel refuses to tell the whole truth simply because he does not desire to compromise himself in the burglary case. Kozel was brought to the Central Station during the afternoon.

Theodore Novy is about 30 years old and a tailor by trade. He has a tall, wiry form, thin face, and whiskers of light color and growth. His murdered brother was 21 years old and, like Theodore, plied the needle when he did any work at all, which was not often.

Two officers were dispatched to Barrington to hunt up Traznec. His story may throw a new light on the situation.

When a TRIBUNE reporter saw Theodore Novy at the Twelfth Street Station the prisoner was still somewhat "boozy," and told his lies in a rambling sort of way. That part of Kozel's story which differs from his own he pronounced a d—d lie. The police are in hopes that Theodore will confess when he gets thoroughly sobered up and fully comprehends the situation.

THE BUFFALO SWINDLER.

Some of His Experiences in England Twenty Years Ago.

"Truth is stranger than fiction," at least in the following case, as the following dialog may show: "Hello, good morning, sir; you're a TRIBUNE reporter, aren't you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, after you get back from church, drop in, and I'll tell you something interesting about that swindling Frenchman, De Chanlieu, who has been victimizing the Buffalo people. You had an article in this morning's paper about him, and I knew him in the old country—sharpest kind of a chap, I tell you—twenty years ago it was—same old game he's playing now."

"All right, see you later."

Accordingly the reporter called, and was given the following interesting facts about the rascal; but first a word as to his operations in Buffalo. For the past four months an adroit swindler giving the name of John De Chanlieu has been victimizing the good people of Buffalo. According to his representations he had been employed in Baltimore as a barber, but, having fallen heir to an immense fortune in France by the death of an uncle, he had given up his business, and was devoting his attention to securing possession of the inheritance. He had a woman with him who claimed to be his wife, and, as she was an invalid, the pair took up quarters at the Sisters of Charity Hospital. He offered to lend the Sisters $20,000 to clear up the debt on the hospital, attempted to buy valuable horses, was in negotiation for a house and lot they valued at $200,000, at the time of his "skipping out," and succeeded in borrowing sums of money to a considerable amount from a number of citizens. He had any number of official documents, of course forged, and apparently properly sealed and stamped, which gave weight to his statements. He was about 50 years old, five feet four inches in hight, and somewhat portly. He wore a wig and dyed mustache, both black in color. At the critical moment he left town and is supposed to be somewhere in the West.

"Well, sir," said the reporter's informant—and the story is given as nearly as possible in his words—"I was a detective in England for more than twenty years, and was chief of the detective force of Hamilton, Ont., as I will show you presently by some letters I have. I was first located in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in 1858 there came a young Frenchman to the place, giving the name of Count John de Chanlieu, and, don't you forget it, this is the very same fellow. I knew him in a second, as soon as I read the Buffalo account. The name and description are the same, and it's his method of doing business to a dot—

ALWAYS THE SAME OLD FORTUNE.

His game used to be to become engaged to a rich girl; but he's getting too old now, and he takes a wife around with him. Well, this young chap was about 25 years old, with black eyes and mustache—sharp as a needle, I tell you. He had just fallen heir to an immense fortune by the death of his father, so he said, and he was going to marry and settle down in Newcastle. He joined the First Presbyterian Church, and, my stars! he was good, and hadn't he the politest manners and the glibbest kind of a tongue! All the pretty girls set their caps for him, and by-and-by he was engaged to the handsomest and richest girl of them all—a girl who was as well known in the city as anybody you could name would be in Chicago. Of course he intended to make his wife the most elegant presents, and he went to the leading jewelers—and they were all smiles and bows, I can tell you—and ordered a large and choice assortment for her inspection. This was about two weeks before the wedding was to come off. The jewelry was all to be sent at the same time to a certain place. It was sent, and our young Count was there and inspected it, and of course skipped out and struck straight for Scotland, about sixty miles distant. I was put on his track, and nabbed the chap just as he was about to cross over the border. He weakened and handed over all the valuables he had left—about $2,000 worth. I took him back to Newcastle, and he was sent up for eighteen months.

"Soon after that I was transferred to Birkenhead, just across the river from Liverpool. In 1866, eight years afterwards, I was looking up another case—I had forgotten all about the chap—and happened to go into a big jewelry shop, and, what do you think?—there stood my beloved French Count, dressed to kill, with a great tray of diamonds spread out for his inspection. We glanced at each other, and I knew him, and he knew me. He looked as though he would sink through the floor; but I pretended not to notice him, and he went out of the shop. 'Who is that gentleman?' said I to the clerk. 'Why, that's Mr. McNabb'—or some such name—'and he's the accepted lover of Miss ——,' naming one of the richest and best known young ladies in Birkenhead. 'What church does he go to?' said I—you see I knew his method. 'Why, he's one of the prominent members of Bishop Chapman's church, and lives in grand style at the Temperance Hotel.' Well, I knew the Bishop—you see it was a Catholic girl he was after this time—and I went right to him, and asked him about the young man, and told him who he was. 'Well, well, well,' exclaimed the Bishop—and I tell you he just lifted his hands in holy horror—'do you know I had begun to suspect there was something wrong about the young man? Only last night he borrowed £70 from me.' The Bishop—by the way, his full name is Bishop R. Canon Chapman—began to bemoan the loss of his money, and said the young rascal had borrowed a good deal among the church people, to keep him going until the immense fortune arrived. I told him to go at once to his rooms and demand the money, and I would be around if he needed help. Well, the Bishop did as I told him, and got most of his money back. But you can bet that Count de Chanlieu, or whatever was his name, got out of the town lively. We let him go and hushed the matter up for the girl's sake. I heard of the chap afterwards; but I never could find out who he was, or where he came from, except that he was a Frenchman. Now, I've had a good many cases, and made some mighty important captures; but I tell you I never saw a sharper chap than that same Frenchman."

The reporter's informant then produced a bundle of old, time-worn letters which at once vouched for the truth of the tale, one of them being from Bishop R. Canon Chapman himself, and the others bearing the stamp of the police headquarters at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birkenhead, and Hamilton, Ont.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—Mary Timothy, 61 years of age, met with a frightful death today. She lived with her two children in an attic at No. 930 Collins street. They went out, and the old lady sat down by an open fire and fell asleep. Sparks fell upon her dress and set it on fire. When the neighbors who heard her screams appeared her clothing was all on fire, and before they could render her any assistance she was literally roasted to death. When the children returned home they were told that their mother was dead and that her body was in the morgue.

COOK'S IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

The rich vintage of '78 now on sale in Chicago. Naturally fermented in bottles. Guaranteed pure and equal to the best imported.

The U. S. Government are using large numbers of the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

See that beautiful desk. "Presto!" why, it's one of Andrews' Folding Beds, not a desk.

ENGAGEMENT.

KOHN—COHEN—Miss Laura Cohen, of Chicago, and Isadore T. Kohn, of Detroit. No cards.

DEATHS.

JANSON—Dec. 24, D. L. W. Janson, aged 42, at his late residence, 3220 State-st.

Funeral Wednesday at 1 o'clock from his late residence by carriages to Oakwoods. Members of the G. A. R. were requested by him to attend and are requested to take charge of his remains without further notice.

Members of Whittier Post will meet Wednesday at 12 sharp at 3802 State-st.

☞ New York papers please copy.

MAXWELL—Dec. 24, Margaret Christopher, beloved wife of William Maxwell, aged 37.

Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 26, from 44 North Halsted-st. to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

Will you come to my grave when my spirit has fled,
And beneath the green sod I am laid with the dead,
And the heart that loved you is turning to clay,
And in Calvary cold dews I am passing away?
HER CHILDREN.

TRUESDELL—At Rosendale, Wis., on the evening of the 23d inst., Jennie Truesdell, wife of J. M. Truesdell and daughter of G. P. Randall, Esq., of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SEMEN—Dec. 24, Mrs. Catherine Semen, aged 51 years.

Funeral from residence, 173 Farrell-st., at 9:30 Tuesday, to German Catholic Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

NAUGHTON—George Naughton, Dec. 24.

Friends and acquaintances (those of his sons Ed and John Naughton and son-in-law Patrick Sullivan) are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from 506 Twenty-sixth-st., thence to All Saints' Church, by carriages to Calvary.

HOPPER—At 19 Penn-st., Dec. 24, Patrick Hopper of congestion of the lungs, aged 34 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 26, from above number to Church of the Immaculate Conception, where high mass will be celebrated at 10 a. m. sharp; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

WATERS—Dec. 23, of pyaemia, Maria E., wife of Thomas J. Waters and daughter of Police-Justice David Walsh.

Funeral Tuesday at 10 a. m. from her late residence, 115 Lytle-st., to the Holy Family Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

DRINKWATER—At his residence, 513 North Clark-st., Horace L. Drinkwater, aged 43 years 9 months.

☞ Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

WOOD—Suddenly, Dec. 23, Mrs. Susan G. Wood, aged 81 years 9 months 17 days, mother of William G. Wood, of this city.

Funeral Tuesday at 9 a. m. from 586 Fulton-st. Remains will be taken to Crete, Ill., for interment.

CANNON—Of pneumonia, Dec. 23, ex-Ald. Thomas Cannon, aged 52 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 270 North Franklin-st., Tuesday, Dec. 26, at 10 a. m., to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Memphis (Tenn.) and Utica (N. Y.) papers please copy.

DAY—Dec. 24, at his residence, 3543 Prairie-av., Frederick S. Day, aged 63 years 5 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARMER—Margaret Jane Thomas, wife of Edward Parmer, Dec. 24.

Funeral Tuesday, at 2 p. m., from the residence of her uncle, John D. Rose, 326 Fulton-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SOLEMN HIGH MASS WILL BE sung in St. John's Roman Catholic Church this morning at 5 o'clock and 10:30 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS SERVICES WILL BE held in the Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul, Washington-boulevard and Peoria-st., as follows: 7:30 a. m., holy communion; 10:30 a. m., morning prayer; Processional, Hymn 12, "O Come, All Ye Faithful"; carol, "Nazareth," Gounod; "Venite" and proper Psalms, 19, 45, 85; "Te Deum" and "Benedictus"; holy communion; Hymn 16, "Hail! Thou Long Expected Jesus"; "Kyrie and Credo," Eyre; Offertory Anthem, "In the Beginning," Allen; "Sanctus," Eyre; "Benedictus" and "Agnus Dei," Eyre; "Gloria in Excelsis," Eyre; "Nunc Dimittus"; Recessional, Hymn 24, "Angels from the Realms of Glory"; 4:30 p. m.—Evening prayer; Processional, Hymn 17, "O Come, All Ye Faithful"; carol, "Nazareth," Gounod; proper Psalms, 89, 110, 132; "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," Ebdon; Hymn 16, "Hail! Thou Long Expected Jesus"; Offertory Anthem, "O Jerusalem," Cutler; Recessional, Hymn 26, "Calm on the List'ning Ear of Night."

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING IN Lower Farwell Hall today (Christmas) as usual. The leaders for the week are: Monday, Mr. J. S. Burnell; Tuesday, Mrs. Malcolm McDowell; Wednesday, Mrs. C. T. Boyce; Thursday, Mrs. H. R. Smith; Friday, Mrs. R. A. Decker; Saturday, Mrs. J. McLean Laus.

K. A. BURNELL WILL LEAD THE noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room today.

THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION give an entertainment and supper to the inmates of the Home this evening, at 104½ Desplaines.

March on, March on to Victory.

Under date of Nov. 21, 1882, Mr. Albert W. Handy, of Pratt & Whitney Company, Hartford, Conn., writes:

"Having been a great sufferer from a severe attack of Kidney Disease, and endured for a long time the intense pain, many aches, and extreme weakness that always attend this dread disease, including the terrible back-ache, after trying doctors' prescriptions and many other so-called cures, without gaining any benefit, I was finally persuaded to take Hunt's Remedy; and after using it a very short time I find myself entirely relieved from the back-ache and other pains; and, better than all the other improvements in my general health, my Kidney Disease is cured. It affords me great pleasure to recommend Hunt's Remedy to all who may be suffering as I have been, as it is a safe and reliable medicine for Kidney Disease."

Honest Indorsement.

Mr. C. T. Melvin, of Providence, R. I., says:

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